

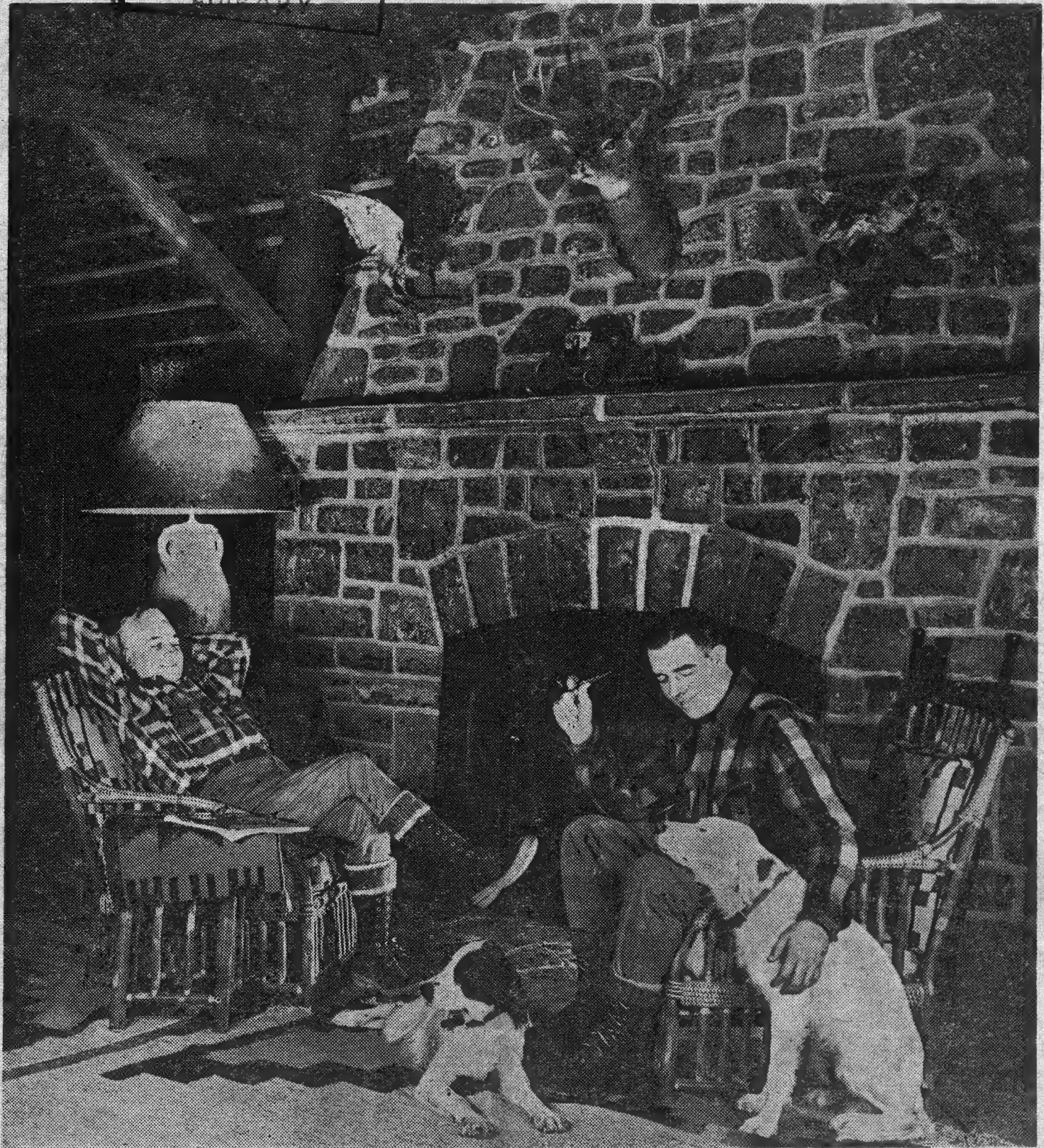
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Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIV.
NUMBER 11

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA
NOV 18 1958

CALGARY, ALBERTA
NOVEMBER, 1958



● *Master Farmers*

● *The Versatile Soybean*

● *Red Cattle and Quarter Horses*

BARD
S
560
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v.54:
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1958

FUNLAND

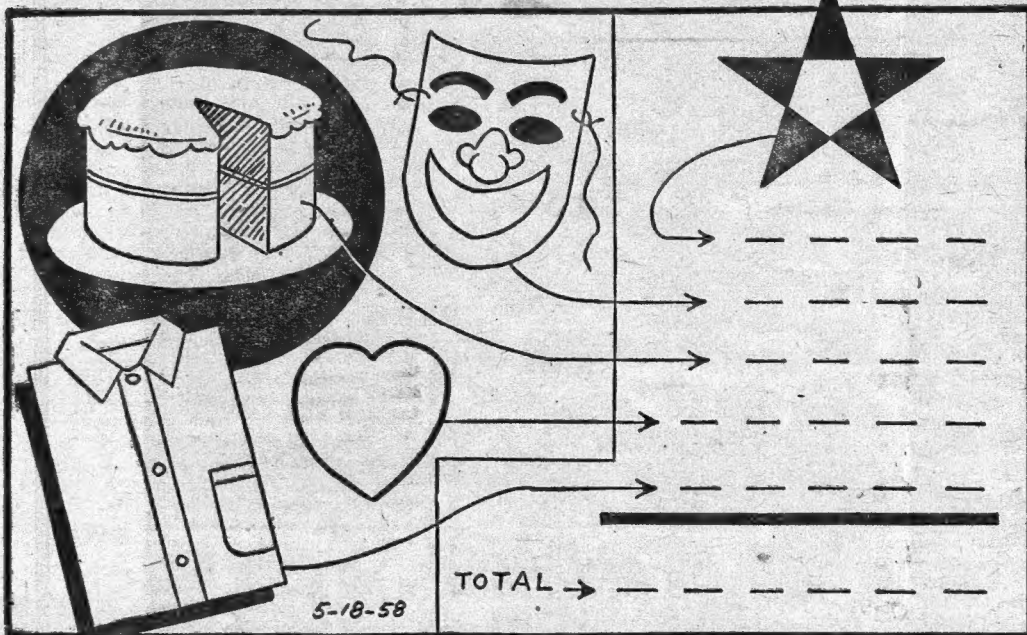
THE FAMILY ENTERTAINER

by A.W. NUGENT
THE WORLD'S
LEADING
PUZZLEMAKER

ARITHMETRICKS

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EACH OF THE ABOVE LETTERS IS REPRESENTED BY THE NUMBERS UNDER IT. GUESS THE NAMES OF THE FIVE PICTURES AND WRITE THE CODE NUMBERS ON THE LINES AS INDICATED. ... ADD THEM TO SEE IF YOU CAN ARRIVE AT THE CORRECT SOLUTION.



9301, 5098, 7086, 46013 AND 94213 ADD TO 161711



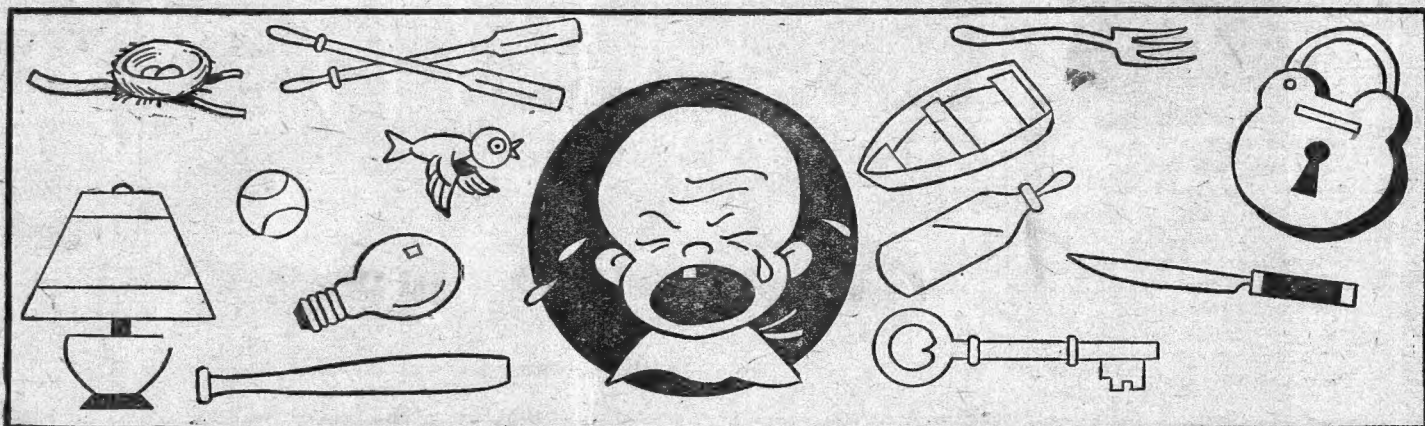
STOP RIGHT HERE TO SEE IF YOU CAN FIND AT LEAST 16 THINGS IN THIS PICTURE THAT BEGIN WITH "ST."

STAFF, STAMP, STAR, STARCH, STAVE, STEEL, STEM, STICK, STILETTO, STONE, STOOK, STORK, STRAW, STRING, STRIP, BEAN, STRIFE, STUMP

TOTS' TEST

ASK THE CHILD TO DRAW A PENCIL LINE TO CONNECT EACH PAIR OF THINGS THAT BELONG TOGETHER.

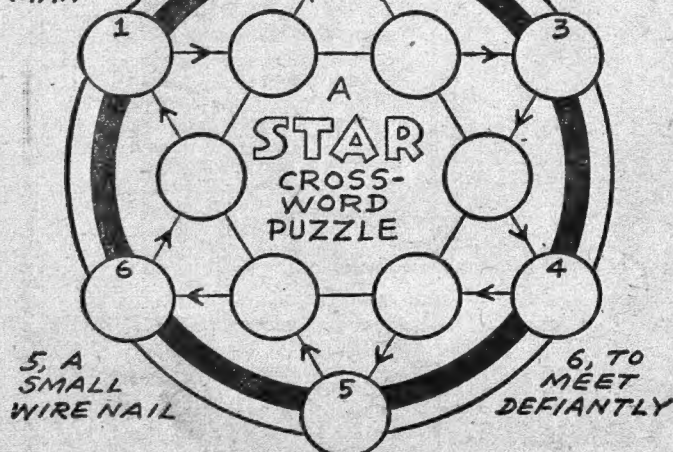
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ANSWER: BABY AND BOTTLE, BAT AND BALL, BIRD AND NEST, BOAT AND OARS, KNIFE AND FORK, LAMP AND BULB, LOCK AND KEY

1, TO DRAW SLOWLY ALONG THE GROUND
2, A NOBLE-MAN

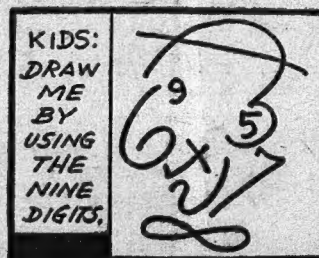
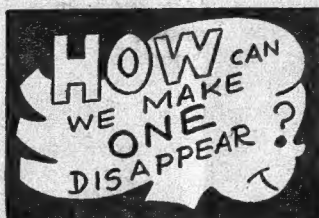
3, TO SNATCH
4, RENDERED FAT



5, A SMALL WIRE NAIL

6, TO MEET DEFIANTLY

SOLUTION: 1, DRAG 2, EARL 3, GRAB 4, LARD 5, BRAD 6, DARE

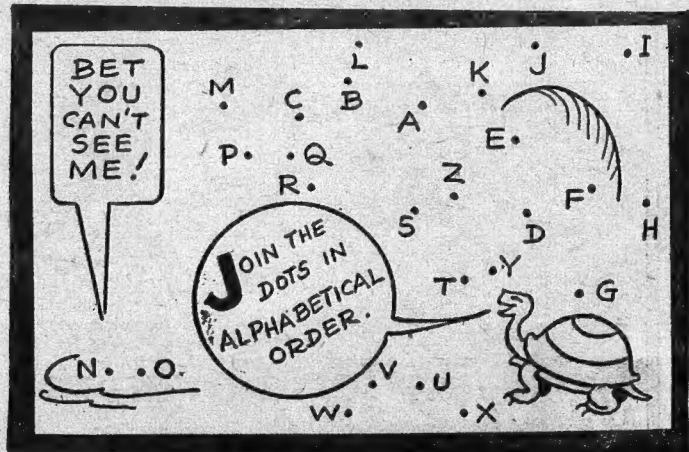


SEVEN

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Farm and Ranch Review

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No. 11

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Editorials...

Built-in maid service...

Part-time cooks have sparked the boom in processing and distribution

IN this staggering age of jets, T.V. and moon rockets the mundane progress of the grocery business is something less than spectacular. Nevertheless, the changes in food handling from farmer to consumer are in themselves remarkable.

Paul S. Willis, President of the Grocery Manufacturers of America, has explained how the law of supply and demand is involved in the spread between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays. His explanation is reasonable even if it doesn't help the farmer.

Mr. Willis argues that convenience has become the prime factor in marketing foods on a continent where one-third of the adult housewives work. He has a point. The industry has introduced built-in maid service and the market is demanding more.

Grocer Willis points out that it's been quite a while since the bulk of the popula-

tion bought a 49-pound sack of flour, bought three or four pounds of fresh peas, made their own cottage cheese on the back of the stove, or took their own jugs to be filled with vinegar. The U.S. Department of Agriculture shows that daily meal-preparation time has dropped from 4½ to 1½ hours with the advent of ready-prepared foods, canned goods and frozen foods. This is important with so many cooks doing a full day's work elsewhere and earning more money to pay for this maid service. The demand was there. It has just been tapped.

The trend is not likely to diminish either. Farmers are providing an increasingly cheaper raw product, but the processors and distributors — despite their fancy packaging, etc. — are introducing new economies and they, too, are providing savings that were not even possible when all the processing was done on the kitchen table.

For example, enough fresh oranges to make a pint and a half of juice costs well over 75c. A six-ounce can of frozen concentrate to make the same amount of juice costs about 30c. Why should the housewife pay more for the privilege of messing about in extracting the juice from the old-fashioned skin? A pound of fresh peas costs close to 70c once the shells are off. On the other hand, a pound of frozen peas ready to cook costs about 25c.

Streamlining the grocery business has brought consumers a certain peace of mind, too, for finicky city housewives who value cleanliness as much as convenience. A member of a dying race is the "old-time" grocery clerk who filled our jug with vinegar or perhaps kerosene, candled a few soiled eggs fresh from the farm, cut a slice of cheese from the big wheel, and then dug around in the cracker barrel seeking enough whole crackers to make a pound."

The changes have brought prosperity to an expanding distribution and processing industry. It means more well-paid jobs at shorter hours for labor, and in the long run greater consumption of the goods the farmer is producing.

The pity of it all is that the farmer is not cashing in on the profits from the expanding market. While everyone else, distributor, processor and consumer alike is eating high on the hog, the farmers' fortunes are in reverse. He is receiving a decreasing percentage of cash return for the goods he has raised to make all this possible.

Have co-ops the answer

IT'S too late to close the barn door on vertical integration... it's already here. Nor is it sensible to ask if integration is good or bad. It can be both!

This is the stand taken by U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra Taft Benson, before the American Institute of Co-operation. He said that if it is to be good, and if the farm people prefer to maintain effective control over their own industry they will have to see that the economic pyramid is constructed from the bottom up, not the top down. In other words, the farmers' co-ops., rather than outsiders, must be the ones to initiate the contracts which tie together the functions of production, marketing, processing and consumption.

Co-operatives must face the fact that they are now competing in a big business economy and they must adjust accordingly. The retail food selling business today stresses mass selling with the associated advantages to the consumer. Mass selling requires great volume, uniformity of product and distribution through big marketing concerns such as supermarkets and grocery chains. It also involves all the complexes of selling—advertising, promotion and merchandizing. Individual farmers cannot meet these demands, but farm co-operatives can by pooling resources, facilities and interests. Few of our present co-ops are large enough to compete on the scale required, but those that are — such as the wheat pools or some of the dairy co-ops— have already proven that they can keep control of their operations in their own hands and at the same time provide innumerable extra services.

Mr. Benson suggested a four-point pro-

gram for successful co-op. participation in an integrated economy.

1. Build co-ops. bigger — in membership, resources, research and the services rendered.
2. Hire top-notch managers and be satisfied with nothing less than the best directors available. The days are gone when any co-op could operate on little more than common sense. Today's management is a science.
3. Bring about more co-operation between co-operatives.
4. Build better press and public relations.

Mr. Benson may have pointed out some of the present weaknesses in most co-op. operations, but he was in no way pessimistic. Nor did he take a simple negative stand that co-ops. are being pushed aside by "big business" or have their backs to the wall in a struggle for survival. Rather, he told the co-ops. to get into this big business. He described integration as a great opportunity, whereby co-ops. could use their peculiar assets to put them on top of the free enterprise system of agriculture to maintain control of the farming industry and to preserve the traditional family farm pattern.

Financial box score

Farmers, who make up 13% of Canada's labor force, received only 8% of the 1957 national income.

Yet if freight-rate increases follow the railway strike threats, farmers will be asked to make up 56% of the 68 million dollars in increased revenues required.

Taking the rubes

THERE'S no doubt about it... prairie farmers are good sports.

Few, if any, were able to take in a single game of the eastern Big Four football series this fall, but western farmers very kindly provided their eastern friends with a centre-stripe view for the entire season.

Such a sporting gesture came about in this way. In previous years the rights to telecast the Big Four games were bid for, and bought, by a private producing firm which then lined up suitable sponsors. Last year the firm paid \$75,000 for those rights and recouped this investment plus its service charge from the commercial firms who sponsored the telecasts.

This fall the situation changed. Not one to miss a good bandwagon or a chance to squander someone else's money, the Johnny-come-lately CBC muscled into the act and simply outbid the private firm with \$100,000 of the taxpayers' money. It was just that easy.

Then, with sublime contempt for the tax-paying public, the CBC failed to line-up sponsors for the programs, and \$100,000 in public funds — which private firms would have been glad to provide — were poured down the drain. The prairie farmer, along with other taxpayers from coast to coast, has thereby been forced unnecessarily to foot the bill for Ontario fans to sit at home and watch Big Four football.

Some will say that this proves that prairie farmers are real sports. But others will say that this is just another example of the country boys being taken by the CBC slicker.

Springhill lessons

IT is not without some deep soul-searching that most Canadians followed developments in the Springhill mine disaster. All too inclined to voice our complaints and despair of our fortunes, people from coast to coast are counting their blessings anew . . . or at least should be.

Accidents happen anywhere, and wherever there is human activity there is bound to be some incidental discomfort injury or even death. But most of us have forgotten that our lot in life is really very pleasant and our complaints so often merely academic.

Despite the current problems facing the prairie farmer, we may count our blessings as being among the most fortunate people presently living on this tired old world. By comparison, the miners of Springhill have been struggling through their precarious and dangerous labors in conditions that would oppress the average prairie resident beyond his endurance. Not through choice had these men chosen their dark and dirty labors, but through the sheer necessity of finding employment to support their families. Now tragedy has struck again, to take away the bread-winners of many families and deprive an entire community of its livelihood.

As we sit on our growing pile of surpluses, how our problems pale by comparison.

Prairie farmers can give thanks for our many blessings—the bright sunshine above, the fresh air we breathe, the very wholesomeness of our tasks, and the opportunity we have to meet the challenges of life on even terms and rise above our difficulties; the knowledge that barring some unnatural accident, a man may raise his youngsters in reasonably secure, happy and healthy conditions surrounded by all the good things of life.

It is one of the ironies of life that it takes a tragedy to remind us of this fact.

Local market bonanza

CANADA has pretty well closed its books on another tourist year, and is balancing the figures to see if we came out in the red or the black.

On the whole, the exchange of visitors across the border is still lopsided and leaves us in the red. Canadians spend about \$25 apiece when they travel in the U.S.; the Americans leave less than \$12 apiece here. The trick of the Tourist Industry is to encourage Canadians to do more travel here at home and to keep the visitors here a little longer.

One section of the economy always comes out on top, no matter how the books balance, and this — for a change — is the farmer. Take for example the impact on the dairy farmers alone, of the 7,500,000 Americans who were here for an average of five days last summer. This volume is equivalent to 37½ million people in one day, or on a yearly basis is the equivalent of a new city of 100,000.

The Canadian Tourist Association has figured out the amount of milk products alone that these people must eat . . . assuming they have roughly the same dining habits as Canadians. It comes to some 100,000,000 lbs. of milk, or enough to fill five of the new locks in the St. Lawrence Seaway. The Association hasn't missed another bonus to the farmer in this market either. Dairy men have none of the extra problems associated with an export market, such as quotas, tariffs, shipping and processing. The tourist comes to the farmer's established market.

Now project this market bonanza into all the other fields of agriculture, for tourists also eat fowl, bread, meat, vegetables, fruit and anything else produced on the farm. In the light of this, farmers would do well to keep their welcome mat out. It might even be argued that the Tourist Industry is working harder for the farmers at present than for anyone else.

Mouths to feed

UNLIKE Mark Twain's weather, everybody talks about mounting surpluses, and yet everybody seems to be doing something about it.

Even with proper distribution we need more mouths to eat up the current surpluses, and judging by our rising birth-rate, it may not be too long before finding markets will be the least of the world's problems.

The famous British author of "The Brave New World" — Aldous Huxley — has produced some figures that indicate that today's market solution could eventually become tomorrow's market nightmare.

At the present time, world population is increasing yearly at the rate of 43,000,000 . . . that is, 43,000,000 more mouths to feed and bodies to clothe every year. Every four years the world adds to its numbers the equivalent of the present population of the United States . . . or every eight and a half years, the population of crowded India. At the present rate our world population will double by about the end of this century. Who, then, will have a surplus of anything?

Author Huxley finds that the world population on Christ's birthday was a mere 250,000,000 — less than half the population of modern China. It took a full sixteen centuries to double this figure . . . reached about the time the pilgrim fathers landed on Plymouth Rock. World population passed the 700,000,000 mark about the time the British and Americans parted company with the signing of the Declaration of Independence. Although that probably had nothing to do with it, the birth rate climbed steadily from then on until sometime in the dirty thirties, the world produced 2,000,000,000 mouths to feed. And today, just about 25 years later, it is 2,800,000,000.

Man has gained the upper hand on the age-old enemies that helped keep his numbers in check — insects, bacteria, worms, etc. DDT, clean water and Penicillin are cheap commodities and are changing the picture. Death control has become cheaper than human birth control.

Government hobby shop

SOMEWHERE in mythology there was an unusual creature that could lay an egg, and when it hatched — out popped itself.

We have a creature in our society today who, unfortunately has the same talents. We call him the bureaucrat. The egg he lays is sometimes in the shape of a commission or board, investigating some happily unorganized corner of our society. This study invariably hatches out into a recommendation for more government "action", more government "control", more government "co-ordination", and more government "financial aid" drawn from the tax-payer's pocket books. Or to put it another way; government grows by making work for itself.

Turning from the general to the specific, there are some loaded questions begging for an answer. Why is government being permitted to steadily expand into the field of recreation? Why must leisure activities be "co-ordinated" by civil service planners? Why does the farmer have to pay taxes to support government staffs and the cost of their meddling in the leisure time of others? All levels of government are branching out in this direction and the tax rate goes up correspondingly.

Manitoba's government recently completed a report with no less than 40 recommendations in this field of public recreation, and larded with suggestions for more government participation. Alberta is already passing out grants of the taxpayers' money for such things as handicrafts; and it goes without saying that the government of Saskatchewan will interfere anywhere it is permitted.

Farmers don't enjoy the five-day week of eight hours a day.

There is probably no farmer alive who doesn't have a thousand-and-one things around his farm that are just crying to be done. He puts them off for one of three reasons: lack of time; community duties of higher priority; or because he just simply needs a rest . . . and he doesn't need a paid government employee to tell him what makes the most satisfying rest.

It's surely no one's business but his own.

It remains debatable whether reading Shakespeare or joining in planned activities does more for a man's well-being than simply sitting quietly in the sun. And it remains debatable whether a community is better off for government organization of its spare time. Nazi Germany carried this organization to the ultimate. Hitler organized the spare time of his political prisoners by having them dig holes and then fill them in again. Much of our government planning is just about as productive.

When is the cash-short farmer going to speak out against the spread of big government into these costly and non-productive fields. It's the farmer's taxes that help pay the bills to make jobs for the government and to subsidize the spare-time hobbies of others.

First it was in the name of culture, and then in recreation . . . what next?

MR. DAIRY FARMER—



**you
can move
mountains**

WHAT OTHERS SAY . . .

"We received more than 10,000 lines of advertising to tie-in with your June is Dairy Month promotion"—newspaper advertising manager.

"Merchants reported increased sales during June"—food store official.

"We feel June is Dairy Month should be continued and have no improvements to suggest"—chain store supervisor.

"We think it is the biggest industry promotion in the country"—advertising executive.

"A real merchandising opportunity"—association head.

"One of the best co-ordinated advertising campaigns in Canada"—newspaper executive.

"Its good effects should be felt throughout the year"—dairy trade editor.

"A campaign that merits the highest praise from all of us"—provincial deputy minister of agriculture.

"Dairy Farmers of Canada is to be commended"—grocery chain president.

"Congratulations on the fine presentation"—bank manager.



DAIRY FARMERS OF CANADA
409 Huron Street, Toronto, Ontario

and you've been doing it by persuading Canadians to eat more dairy foods.

You've kept your income up and dairy stocks down by putting your weight behind Dairy Farmers of Canada and your 6, month-long promotions.

We know processors and retailers of dairy foods are sold on your promotions. This year dairy processors supported them as never before, and over 4,000 food stores alone promoted "Dairy Month".

Numerous firms not directly connected with the dairy industry tied in their advertising with "Dairy Month". Newspapers, magazines, radio and television devoted space and time to dairy foods. Many government officials strongly backed your promotions.

Tremendous results like this don't "just happen". It takes hard work and money. Yet dairy farmers who supported their own program paid out an average of only 30 cents per milking cow per year to help increase the consumption of dairy foods in Canada.

Importance of modern grazing

DATA being obtained at the Range Experiment Substation, Stavely, show the importance of practicing moderate grazing in native foothills range. At Stavely, cattle are grazing native range at four rates for a six-month summer grazing season. Rates of grazing, and some of the data obtained, are shown in the following table:

	Grazing Treatment			
	Light	Moderate	Heavy	Very Heavy
Average spring heights of grasses in inches	10.02	10.08	6.9	2.0
Average percentage soil moisture	17.4	20.7	17.9	13.1
Pounds litter per acre	2224	1154	710	Nil
Average gain in weight of cows	220	214	195	100

These results show a lack of vigor of grasses which are subject to heavy and very heavy grazing rates. Species which are subject to light or moderate grazing, on the other hand, tend to be large and vigorous.

Under average percentage soil moisture, it will be noted that the amount of soil moisture was less under the very heavy grazing treatment than under the other grazing treatments.

As shown in the table, over one ton of litter was present per acre under the light grazing

treatment as a result of under use of the vegetation and the consequent annual carry over. Observations showed that the amount present under the moderate grazing treatment was well distributed over the soil surface and appeared adequate to protect the soil from wind and water erosion. As a result of continuous use and no annual

carry over, litter has disappeared under the very heavy grazing treatment. Observations indicate the soil erosion, as evidenced by trailing damage, is a potential menace.

The data for gain in weight of cows show that a decreased seasonal gain can be expected as the intensity of grazing increases. In practical ranch management, this means that such animals go into the winter in much worse condition than cows from more moderately-grazed fields.

Reducing irrigation costs

IT'S not too soon to start thinking about next year's crop . . . that is, if we are to learn anything from this season's experience. The combination of high production costs and low cash returns creates serious economic problems on many irrigated farms and irrigation projects. This becomes even more acute where fewer of the higher-priced crops are grown and production costs are highest.

The production of even more high-priced crops may be a partial solution, but marketing is the limiting factor. Therefore, the irrigation farmer should take full advantage of his peculiar facilities to beat the cost-price squeeze by reducing unit cost of production through increasing yields per acre.

The Lethbridge Experimental Farm newsletter states that too many irrigation farmers continue to dry land farm instead of growing legumes and other soil improvement crops, and the tendency in too many cases is to summer fallow and grow too much grain.

Wheat alone takes up more than 40% of the total irrigated land in Southern Alberta and more than 100,000 acres of irrigable land are left in fallow each year.

The inevitable result is that average yields are too low for valuable irrigated land, and production costs relatively too high.

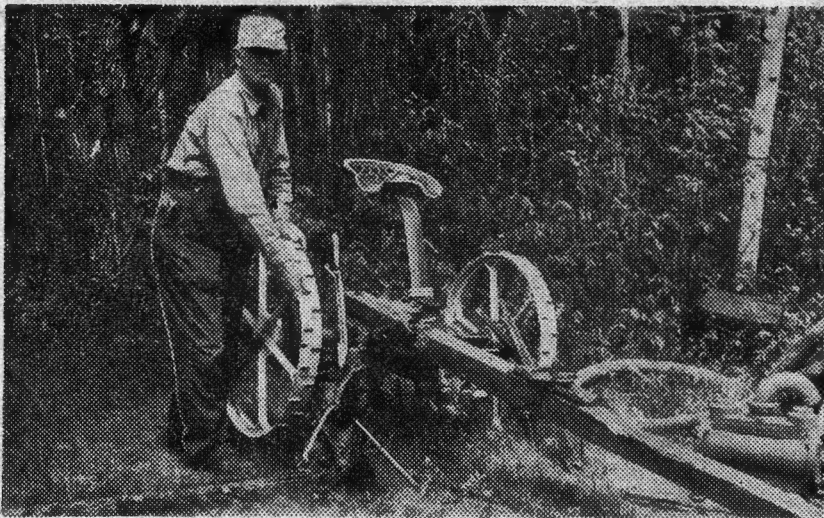
Under normal rainfall prairie soils generally maintain their

needed balance in the elements of nitrogen and phosphorous, but under irrigation, soil improving crops and suitable fertilizers are needed to keep the balance of fertility. Manure is excellent, but where it is limited in quantity, legumes are the next best source of organic matter.

Available records show that legumes and pasture crops make up little more than 17% of the total irrigated area of southern Alberta, and this figure may be projected across the prairies. But both experimental data and practical results of successful farmers show that besides the need of fertilizers and legume soil-improving crops, at least 50% of the total acreage should be allocated to such crops to maintain both yield and economic production.

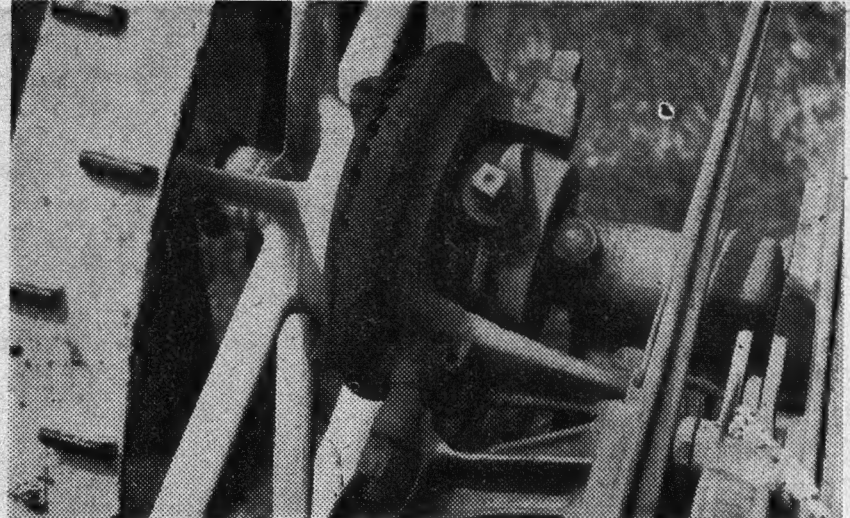
Even the relatively low average yields of grain now obtained could be greatly increased or perhaps even doubled, while improvement crops provide added returns.

Looking back on this year's operation, many farmers who are able to make use of some land under irrigation, should consider their plans for next year in this light. More land should be seeded to alfalfa, sweet clover and such things as pasture grasses to improve levels of production generally, increase efficiency and water use, reduce unit cost of production, and finally give added returns to the water user.



Farm and Ranch Photo

One of the more interesting exhibits of pioneer farm equipment at the Manitoba Agricultural Museum is this "wobble-gear" mower, operated by museum manager Lloyd Tennis. This early machine had no Pitman rod. The power is passed from the movement of the wheels through two main gears. One gear was on an eccentric and therefore only part of the teeth were in mesh at a time. The portion out of gear allowed the gears to jump a cog or two regularly, and this



Farm and Ranch Photo

in turn caused an irregular distribution of power to the blade itself, and resulted in its erratic movement back and forth.

The close-up shows the wobble-gears partly in mesh. Although an ingenious arrangement, it was not carried forward to modern machines. Mr. Tennis reports that this mower operated at a very high rate of speed and worked much better when pulled by slow oxen rather than by horses. It was donated to the Museum by George Moffat, north of MacGregor, Man.

A CAROLINA cow which might have been shipped profitably to Japan for scrap metal has just been post-mortemed. She had enough stuff in her insides to start a suburban hardware store: three razor blades, four nails, one to five inches long, a 14-inch chain from a pocket watch, a clothes-pin spring, two large pieces of glass, a swivel and part of a gear from a fishing reel, various pieces of wire, steel plugs and some pieces of textile machinery from a nearby mill.

A PESSIMIST is a car driver who takes a good look both ways before crossing a one-way street.

"SEVERAL insurance companies," according to Farmers' Digest, "refuse to insure a driver that decorates his car with squirrel tails, baby shoes, dice and other paraphernalia — we suppose on the theory that if he acts like a clown he will drive like one."

THE Wall Street Journal carried a piece lately entitled Resume of Progress: "Our prehistoric ancestors killed each other with clubs and stone axes. We have the hydrogen bomb."

THEIR chiefs held pow wows before raiding an enemy camp. Our big businessmen have mergers before underselling their rivals.

THEIR children wasted time in crude games designed to increase their physical prowess. Our boys go to college to play football.

THEY risked their lives in combat with wild animals to get food and clothing. We ruin our health in offices, to buy mink coats and annuities.

THEY sat around their camp-fires and chanted songs full of all kinds of nonsense. We turn on the TV and have singing commercials.

THEY told monstrous lies to each other about the wonders of far-off countries. We have chambers of commerce.

ZSA Zsa Gabor, lately of Hollywood, doesn't let a baser emotion, like hatred, undo her financial gains. She is supposed to have said, recently: "I never hated a man enough to give his diamonds back!"

A little wheat— —a little chaff

by IVAN HELMER

PRIME Minister Diefenbaker told a gathering of Canada's mayors that he wasn't convinced of many municipalities being as hard-up as they claimed, since some were still able to sell bonds; something like the professional football team coach haranguing his men in a losing game. "Plenty of you guys ain't putting out," he said, "you still got your teeth!"

A DEFEATED political candidate in Danfield, Virginia, paid for this advertisement after his rejection by the people: "I wish to thank all those who voted for me. My wife wants to thank all those who did not."

WHAT'S IN A NAME? An American Chinese, Yee Him Hong, got permission from a court to Americanize his name, so he changed it to Yim Hong Yee.

WHILE in Detroit, Frances Miles, went before a probate judge to get rid of the name Frances on the grounds that too many people thought Frances meant a man. When asked by the judge what name she would like to go by she replied: "Jackie".

PERHAPS an angle that the hard-pressed-for-money railways haven't considered is one thought up by a Kentucky man's relatives in Seattle. It seems that the man approached a Kentucky railway ticket agent about the price of a round-trip fare for his brother's corpse to Seattle. He explained to the flabbergasted agent that the relatives there figured it might be considerably cheaper to send the body out for a last look, than it would for all of them to journey to Kentucky.

JUDGING from the news it takes all kinds of people to unmake a world.

MOST people have children's welfare at heart — they want to make this a better world for them to pay for.

THE village of Ohsweken, Ontario, will be the first Indian reserve in Canada to be served with a dial telephone system. Probably in a very few years there will be no Indians around versed in the workings of smoke signals. So another ancient craft will have gone by the board — unless the CBC sees fit to embrace the art in its smoke screen of Canadian culture.

PAGE AUNT SAL: A hotel owner in Beersheba was given a jail sentence when he was found guilty of planting bed-bugs in the bedrooms of a neighboring hotel which was his chief competitor.

CIVIL appropriation accounts published in Britain show that Princess Margaret's visit to East Africa last year cost £22,900, while the Duchess of Kent's visit to Ghana only ran to £8,359. Possibly the Duchess forgot to tip.

A SOUTHERN Rhodesia nudist camp has announced that it is purchasing a new plot for its activities; a bit of ground that the directors figured choice and which sported two large fig trees. No doubt the latter feature closed the deal due to the danger of sudden police raids.

WOMEN in slacks should face things.

LESS ostentation and more signal lights will likely be the new slogan of a Cleveland lady driver who reported to police that while she had her arm out to turn, at a stop light, a man held her hand and snatched nearly a thousand dollars worth of jewellery from it and her arm.

THE communists are supposed to be great under-handed organizers, but they do slip up. In Italy a communist secretary went crying to the police when his meeting was broken up by wild, enraged shouts, whistles, and cat-calls from the audience. He got quite a shock when he learned who the hoodlums were. They were all Communists hired by

his office to break up a talk being given by a government speaker; wrong park, wrong speaker, dumb reds.

AN anonymous poet once wrote the following bit on MIND OVER MATTER:

There was a faith healer of Deal
Who said, "Although pain isn't
real,

If I sit on a pin
And it punctures my skin
I dislike what I fancy I feel.

AND Robert Louis Stevenson wrote about the cow:
The friendly cow all red and white,
I love with all my heart:
She gives me cream with all her might,
To eat with apple tart.

THE Peterborough Examiner reports that the patrons of a local movie theatre were faced with a blank screen for more than thirty minutes because of a power failure. It adds that some couples sitting in the rear seats were surprised to learn this.

"FEW of us are as lucidly articulate in our speech or our writing as we would wish," says the paper, Industry, but when it comes to rendering the Queen's English utterly unintelligible, those responsible for official publications are surely in a class all of their own. Take for instance a verbatim extract from an official British document of Her Majesty's Stationery Office:

"The regression coefficient of the logarithm of mean food expenditure per person on the logarithm of mean family income per head for a sample of households of given composition is an estimate of the income elasticity of total domestic food expenditure."

"What on earth," the paper demands, "does it mean? Does it mean anything? We have read it a dozen times and dissected it from every angle, but we are as wise now as when we started. All from whom we have sought a solution confess themselves baffled. The truth we suspect is that none can find coherent meaning in such a grotesque glottological (a \$64 word meaning the science of (language) monstrosity — including whoever gave birth to it." For ourselves, after our own futile effort, we doubt if even the Canadian Income Tax people, if confronted with it, could render a ruling.



All members of the Hespersion family are seen in this photograph. Standing (l. to r.): Ralph; Stanley, of Calgary; Esther, a Stony Plain teacher; Dr. Ruebeb, of Edmonton; Mrs. June Cunningham, of Three Hills; Walter, of Seattle, Wash.; Sadie; Harold, of Stony Plain; Roland, of Onoway, and Mr. and Mrs. Jespersion.

A Visit With The Master Farm Families

THE FIRST OF THREE ARTICLES

THOMAS A. EDISON once scoffed at being called a genius, remarking: "Genius is 2% inspiration and 98% perspiration." A study of the lifetime histories of the 36 Alberta families who have so far been named Master Farmers bears out his statement.

And this year's three winners are no exception to the pattern. Each family named has literally by "the sweat of its brow", coupled with good horse sense, achieved real and enviable success in its chosen field.

In this day when a great many "experts" are predicting the same fate for the farm family as the prairie buffalo, this magazine believes it will be of special interest, and inspiration, to younger farmers and newcomers to view the rich life that is within attainment on our land, and to read how it has been reached by some of the top-hands.

For this reason the story of the three 1958 Master Farmers will appear here, in more detail than in the past, and will run in three instalments, the order of which has been established by drawing numbers. This issue deals with the Andrew Jespersion family of Stony Plain. The

J. McCulloch family of Didsbury, and the Mel Wood family of Tofield will follow in December and January issues respectively.

"The main objective of electing Master Farmers," as stated by Alberta's Minister of Agriculture, "is to provide farm families with a practical demonstration showing how a family can gain success in agriculture, community and and home life. The program is based on the concepts of good farming, right living and clear thinking." In addition to the honor, each Master Farmer receives an engraved plaque and \$1,000.00.

The Jespersion's are a pioneer family of the Stony Plain district. Mr. Jespersion, 81 years of age, is well known throughout northern Alberta for his many years' service in community life, and for his dairy farming enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Jespersion have raised a family of nine children.

Mr. Jespersion was born in Denmark in 1877 and immigrated to the United States with other members of his family in 1893. He worked as a farmhand in South Dakota for six years, and then went into a farming partnership with a brother.

In 1901 he married Annie Wolfe who had emigrated from Germany to Wisconsin with her parents. The young couple farmed in South Dakota for two more years before deciding to strike out for themselves in Canada. They homesteaded in the Stony Plain area, just north of their present farmsite.

The new settlers brought two carloads of settlers' effects with them — making the journey by railroad to Strathcona, now known as Edmonton. Included were twelve head of cattle and four horses.

The people of Denmark have long been known for their dairying prowess, and the production of excellent dairy products. Mr. Jespersion applied the knowledge he gained as a child to his farming operations in Canada and soon his products became well known and in demand in Edmonton.

The dairy business on the Jespersion farm now is restricted to the production of milk. Operations are supervised by the family's youngest son, Ralph.

This Master Farm Family operates with a herd of 70 Holsteins. The milking herd is held at about 40 throughout the year. Milk production averages 10,470 pounds per cow (annually) while average annual butterfat production is 325.2 pounds per cow.

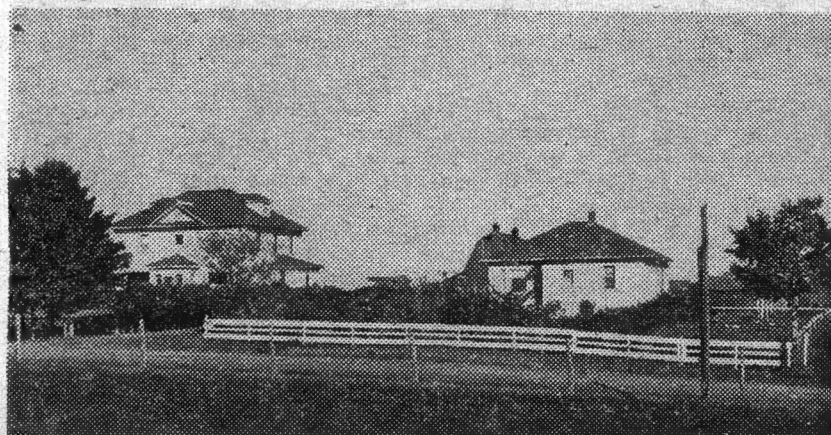
The Jespersion's farm three quarter-sections of land. 220 acres are devoted to forage and pasture and about the same amount is annually sown to oats and barley. Some 70 per cent of the oats grown is consumed in farm operations with the balance, and most of the barley, sold commercially as registered seed. Eagle and Rodney oats are grown, while barley is of Gateway variety.

Until earlier this year the Jespersion farm was also stocked with Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle, but the last of 100 head was sold last spring.

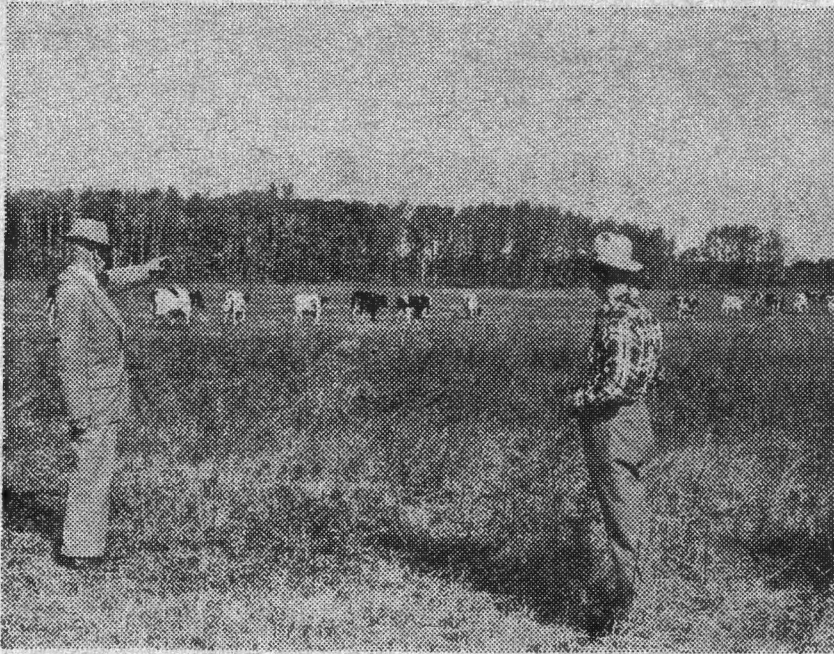
A gleaming, modern barn was erected on the Jespersion farmstead this year. It measures 104 feet long and 36 feet wide and can accommodate 50 cows. Featured are two-cow stalls, some longer than others to accommodate larger animals. A barn cleaner unit, depressed into the cement floor of the structure, carries waste away. Manure is carried directly into an elevated ramp for dumping into manure spreaders.

The barn is electrically ventilated. A vacuum pipe system operates electric milking machines and a pressure water system provides an ample water supply. Loft features storage area for 4,500 bales of hay and a 600-bushel capacity oat bin. An auger transports rolled oats to the main floor.

A loose housing unit outside the new barn provides shelter for animals in winter while an



Two modern homes grace the Jespersion farmstead, just north of the village of Stony Plain, near Edmonton. A new dairy barn, not shown above, has just been completed and is modern in every respect.



Master Farmer Andrew Jespersion and son Ralph, who now operates the dairy farm, look over a portion of their herd of Holsteins. An average of 40 cows are milked throughout the year. Until earlier this year, the Jespersens were also breeders of Aberdeen-Angus beef cattle.

older barn structure is also available.

The underground pressure water system services the two barns and two houses. A 156-foot well is directly beneath a well-equipped workshop and garage.

Mr. Jespersion has been very active in community affairs throughout most of his 55 years in the Stony Plain district. He served for three years as councillor of the L.I.D. and 14 years on the municipal district council. For more than 40 years he served as member of the local school board and was responsible for the building of the first school in the district. The Master Farmer has also served on the district mutual telephone

committee and on the rural electrification board. He is a member of the F.U.A.

Mr. Jespersion organized the first Baptist church in his district. He served as Deacon for many years and is now an Elder and an active member of the Youth Camp board.

Mrs. Jespersion has also been active in church circles. She taught Sunday School for many years and was president of the Ladies' Aid for a number of terms. She has also been active in Red Cross work.

Mr. Jespersion's formula for success is a strong will to achieve success, plenty of hard work and sound business management.

Dairy automation stressed

A CLOSER link is vitally needed between dairy researchers throughout the world and practical men in the field, according to an internationally-recognized Australian.

Dr. Joseph Czulak, of Melbourne, scientist, inventor and world traveller, says an intermediary is required to bridge the gap between the scientist and the dairy industry.

He comments: "Industry looks to the scientist to solve its problems, but fails to take advantage of scientific information offered."

Cheddar Expert

Dr. Czulak is with the Dairy Research Section of the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization — an agency established by the Australian Government to carry out both applied and fundamental research.

He gained world-wide recognition for developing a mechanized method of making Cheddar cheese. Now going into commercial markets, the method will be extensively used in large Australian factories within three years.

"Automation is our final objective," says Dr. Czulak. "It is partially achieved now."

He predicted that within the next decade all cheese-making countries will be employing mechanized methods, or heading in that direction.

A labor shortage and high costs stimulated Australia's efforts toward mechanization.

Dr. Czulak visited Canada on the last leg of an around-the-world trip. He had been to France, Belgium, The Netherlands, Denmark, Germany, Italy, United Kingdom and the United States.

Peru plans its future

DOWN in South America, the country of Peru is taking a long, hard look at its agricultural economy. The Peruvian Government has asked a mission of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations to review its entire national agricultural resources and their present stage of development. The nine-man mission will be on the job for about 4 months.



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...when they have
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When do I use Eltras? Eltras is used when your pigs have fever and scours, when your pigs lack appetite, and when there are trace element deficiencies in your herd.

How does Eltras work? In fever and scour conditions, pigs lose body fluids and electrolytes*. The faster these electrolytes and fluids are replaced, the faster animals recover. Eltras provides the balanced amounts of the electrolytes needed for normal health. In addition to electrolytes, Eltras supplies trace elements (iron, cobalt, copper, manganese, zinc). Also included in Eltras is sodium arsenate—helps increase appetite.

How do I use Eltras? The easiest way to use this new product is to dissolve Eltras powder in drinking water. One 10 ounce plastic packet contains enough Eltras to medicate 50 gallons of water. If you want to treat animals individually, use Eltras Tabolets®. One Tabole medicates five gallons of drinking water.

Where do I buy Eltras? Eltras is dispensed by your local veterinarian. He will be glad to discuss its use with you.

*Electrolytes
Nature provided a perfect balance of body elements such as sodium, chloride, potassium and magnesium, for normal health. These elements, known as electrolytes, are carried in the body fluids of both man and animal.

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See your VETERINARIAN

Water - Works Field Day . . .

*Grandad had his barn raising
Saskatchewan farmers have now
introduced the Water-Works bee*

THOSE who have always enjoyed the advantages of water piped into the home might find it difficult to visualize the air of excitement and expectation at the Jacob Mintzler farm, 3½ miles north of Lipton, October 1, when that farm home was for, the first time, hooked up to a brand new water-pressure system.

The occasion marked the first of what may be a series of farm water - pressure and sewerage field days in Saskatchewan, purpose of which is to provide a practical demonstration for farm people on just what must be done, and how, in bringing the "tap" to the farm. Wide interest in the event was shown by the 450 people who attended.

The day's activities were reminiscent of a farm auction sale, as the observer moved from one point of interest in the system to the other, and heard the answers of the specialists there to questions.

While the physical part of installing the necessary equipment was left to the men, the ladies watched a demonstration of electric washers, dryers and

dishwashers put on in the house by the Saskatchewan Power Corporation's Penny Power. Meanwhile, the kitchen windows of the farm home, turned into lunch-dispensing wickets, did good business.

Manufacturers of equipment, in co-operation with the provincial departments of agriculture and public health, the University, and the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, sponsored the event.

The idea of taking such a demonstration to farm people originated with the Corporation's farm specialist, who reasoned that the cost factor was second only to a lack of knowledge on how a farm water pressure system should be installed. The Mintzlers had thought for sometime about installing such a system, and decided to let their place be the "guinea pig." For their co-operation they received some of the necessary equipment such as plastic pipe and cement, pump and pressure tank, and a water softener without charge, and will get reduced rates on gravel hauling, trenching and other work.



Eldon Anderson Photo

Standing on a pile of coarse sand and gravel which forms the basis for the above-ground disposal mound, Ken Bowler explains how the mound evaporates the outflow from the water system. In this case, because of the high water level, the disposal unit was constructed above ground rather than beneath it.

Preparing for the demonstration kept a number of people, including the Mintzlers busy for several weeks prior to the big day.

An excavation was made on an out-of-the-way side of the house for the septic tank and siphon chamber, from which the out-flow is pumped to the disposal mound. It was possible to pour the concrete around collapsible wood forms without forms against the earthen walls and floor of the excavation, because of the formation soil. At the same time necessary copper tubing was inserted. The house was changed over for the modern fixtures.

The next task was to get the services of a trencher and dig the eight-foot deep trenches in which the plastic pipe was laid to carry the water first from the well to the pressure tank in the house basement, then to the hydrants, and barn. A trench had to be dug for the plastic hose through which the out-flow is pumped to an above-ground disposal mound behind the farm grove.

It was found on digging the first trench that the water table was high, making it necessary to construct an above-ground disposal mound instead. The mound consisted of a cone-shaped pile of coarse gravel and sand, about four feet high, with a wood box into which the plastic pipe outlet goes. When the siphon chamber at the end of the septic tank becomes filled, a pump automatically turns on and pumps the out-flow to the box at the top of the mound. There it is distributed through several holes to the gravel. The gravel, covered with about two feet of soil, carries the liquid to the outside of the mound from which it evaporates.

The hydrants at the well,

which is only 14 feet deep, and at the barn are of the frost-proof type. They drain out after use and so retain no water to freeze. Hydrants are made in such a way that they may be joined onto for cattle drinking cups or for other purposes.

The barn hydrant was carefully placed at the west side of the building to be near the fodder supply so that water would be easily sprayed onto the building or hay in case of fire.

The Mintzlers will make heavy demands on the system with five people in the house and the many other uses there will undoubtedly be for both hot and cold water. The family keep about 45 to 50 head of cattle over winter, which will be watered from the system.

A farmer could put in such a system without electrical power by using a gasoline motor to drive the pressure pump, but in that case there would have to be other provision made to heat the water. Approximately ten per cent of Saskatchewan's hundred-thousand-odd farm homes have pressure systems, only a very few of which are other than electrically driven. Another disadvantage of gasoline-powered systems is they cannot be automatic.

Every year more and more Saskatchewan farm residents are enjoying the niceties their city neighbors have had so long. Modernization of farm homes and farm operations has proceeded rapidly with the development of rural electrification. This is because water distribution from a supply source is practical only when the water is under pressure and the pressure is automatically controlled.

Mr. Wilde points out that a pressure system can be installed in parts without any large outlay of time or money at one



Eldon Anderson Photo

Mrs. Mintzler, Jr., who, with her son George Mintzler, lives on the second floor of the Jacob Mintzler home, was as pleased as anyone to see fresh water flow from the tap at her sink.

time.. He suggests that if a family wishes to install a system but cannot do it all at once, that a careful plan be made when the first steps are taken so that the system may be added to as funds become available.

Hundreds of farm families have modern labor-saving kitchens, time and back-saving laundries, bright new bathrooms with flush toilets, beautiful gardens and lawns, water for livestock without pumping, water to clean barns and other buildings, and water for the milk house.

Detailed information on installation of pressure systems and sewage disposal facilities may be had by contacting the departments of agriculture and public health, the Saskatchewan Power Corporation, or the University of Saskatchewan.

Milking records

NORTH Americans are better milkers than they are bookkeepers. The American Dairy Science Association states that only about 10% of U.S. farmers (and the figures for Canada no doubt compare) are using some form of production records.

Check treated fence posts

FARMERS who buy treated fence posts are warned not to mistake petroleum treated posts for pressure creosoted treated posts. J. A. Peck, farm mechanic specialist, Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, stated, "Petroleum treated posts were sold in the province as pressure creosoted treated post material. Petroleum oils used alone are not as effective for preserving posts as recommended methods."

"Experimental evidence shows", he continued, "that both creosote and zinc chloride treatment methods are superior to raw petroleum oil methods of post preserving. Used oil is useful in preventing zinc chloride from leaching out of fence posts. This is a different method of treatment than that of using petroleum oil alone."

Give your tractor clean air

THE condition of the air cleaner on your tractor is most important warns the Swift Current Experimental Farm.

It has a big job to do? If two gallons of gasoline are used per hour then the engine has to breathe 18,000 gallons of air per hour to have ideal conditions for good combustion. The air cleaner has to filter this large amount of air.

Engines operating in dusty conditions can be ruined in a short time without a cleaner or with one that is not kept in good operating condition. Engines can also be ruined if the crank case breather is not equipped with a cleaner or one that is not adequately serviced.

Under normal conditions both cleaners are serviced where the

oil is changed. Generally the type of oil used in the engine can be used for the cleaner. However, if the tractor is working in extremely dusty conditions the servicing may be required every day; in less extreme conditions servicing may be required every week. The operator will soon be able to judge how often servicing is needed and do it as often as necessary for best performance. The screen or mesh will need a service job about every two or three oil changes.

All air-cleaner connections should be checked for leaks. Broken pipes have to be repair-

ed and leaky hoses renewed. Worn throttle or choke shafts should be replaced so as to maintain a tight dust-free joint.

By keeping dust out of the tractor engine costly repair jobs can be reduced to a minimum and thus a longer engine life can be obtained.

Bulk milk burgeoning

BULK handling of milk is on the increase in Canada, while south of the border it is sweeping ahead all across the country.

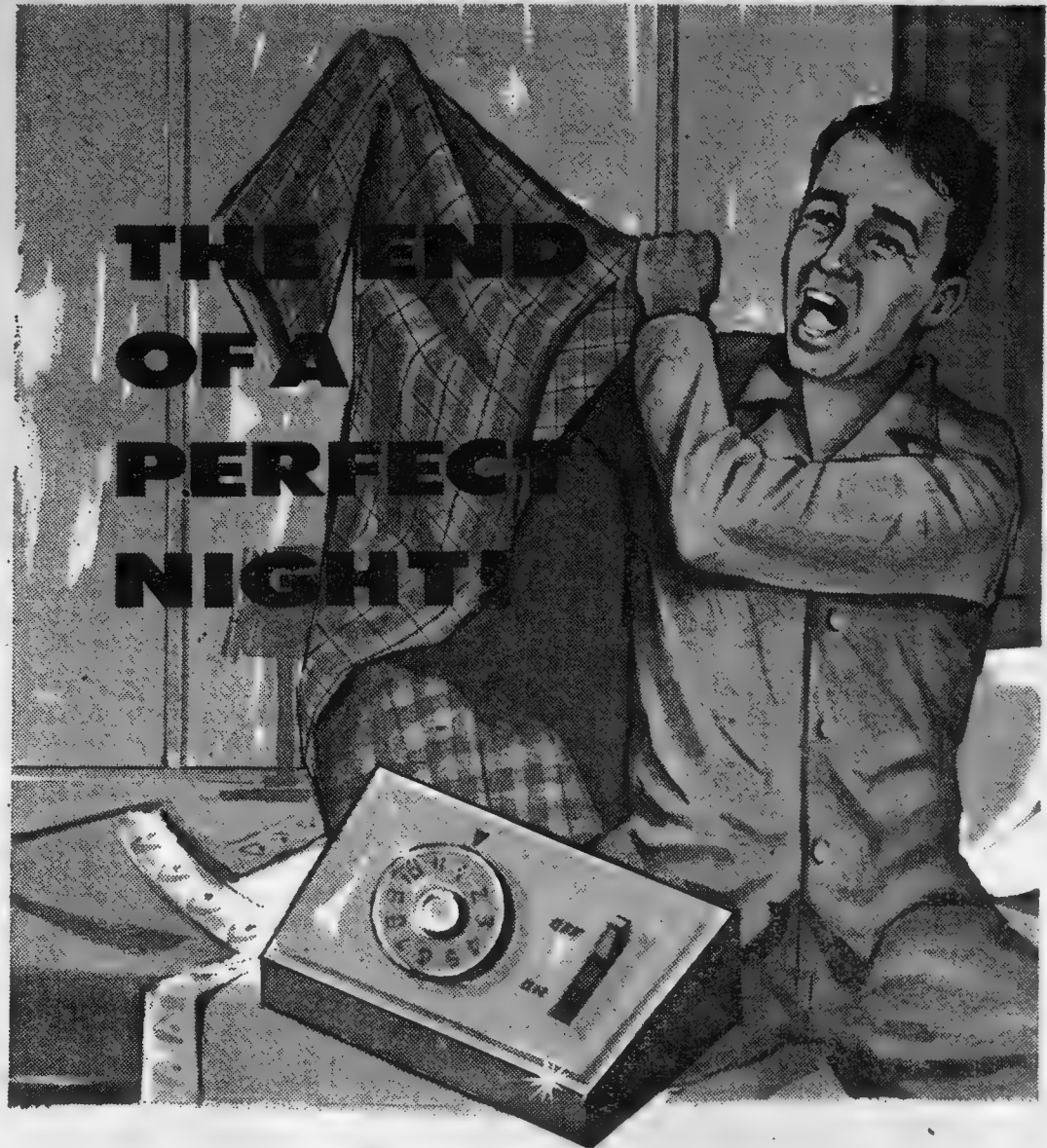
The number of U.S. bulk tanks has tripled in the last two

years, from 29,885 to 91,363. Wisconsin — the Dairy State — leads in the total number of installations with 11,336.

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Pot of gold in field of Russian wild rye

By Paul C. Andersen

A sixty year old German immigrant farmer has harvested a \$250,000 crop of Russian wild rye this year at Claresholm, Alberta, from 200 acres of seeded crop.

Russian wild rye seed is expensive because it has a big demand and it is one of the hardest grasses to grow to maturity on this continent.

Russian wild rye grass is much in demand because it has the highest protein and Vitamin A content of any grass in North America. It has remarkable recovery after cutting and it offers livestock the opportunity to show off their 'gainability' better than any other type of forage.

However, probably the foremost characteristic about this grass is that it is highly resistant to drought and alkali and it stays green in the field all winter—even in 40 below temperatures—and livestock thus are able to obtain their Vitamin A requirements while grazing under the snow.

Not Easy Success

August E. Lange is the fortunate farmer who has garnered this phenomenal crop. His marked success has not, however, come about easily. The past two years, his Russian

wild grass crops of almost equal value of this year's were wiped out by hail. It was Mr. Lange's persistence and determination that brought him out on top.

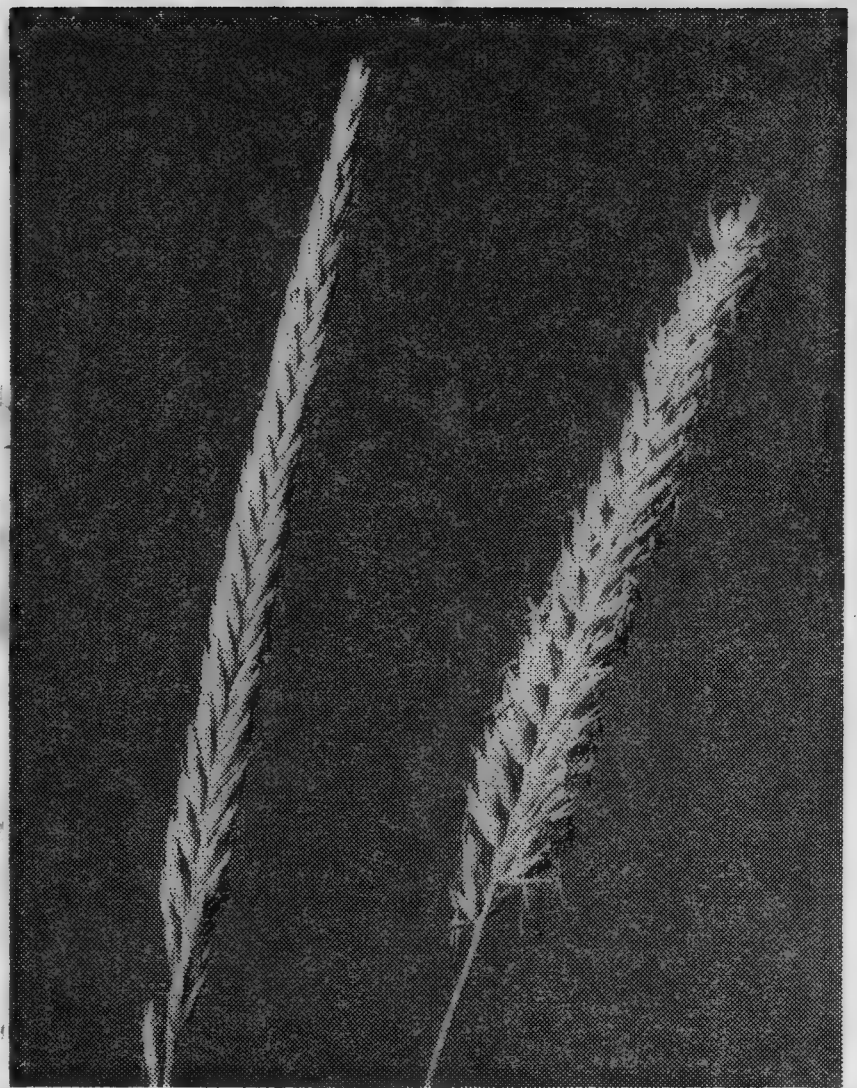
The wheat surplus was giving Mr. Lange considerable trouble and he decided to look into the possibility of producing Russian wild rye grass—a long-lived perennial bunching grass which originated in western Siberia. Experimental farms throughout the United States and Canada had up to that time been unsuccessful in producing the grass in any commercial-sized quantity.

Mr. Lange obtained wild rye grass seed from 16 different experimental farms in the United States and Canada. The 16 sources supplied enough seed for about 200 acres at a cost of from \$1.75 to \$2 a pound.

The expensive seed had considerable weed seed in it and for the next two years the Lange family was on its hands and knees plucking all the foreign plant life from within the wild rye grass rows.

By 1956 Mr. Lange had an extraordinary crop of Russian wild rye grass.

Russian wild rye grass is a plant that is very susceptible to



Andersen, Claresholm

Here are enlarged heads of Russia Wild Rye Grass. Left, closed head. Right, open. Notice the very large number of seeds per head in both bud and bloom.

shattering once it is ripe and for this reason it has to be harvested within a day after it is ready. This day first came in 1956. The evening before the harvest was to start, however, a hail storm struck the Claresholm district and in 30 minutes a \$60,000 Russian wild rye grass crop was no more.

In 1957 the grass stand improved, but once again when everything was in readiness for harvest hail struck and more than 80 per cent of a \$100,000 crop was wiped out. What little Mr. Lange was able to salvage, he sold at good prices.

This year, however, hail did not come and the 200 acres yielded about 800 pounds of pure dried grass seed per acre, for which Mr. Lange has orders from throughout North America at prices better than \$1.50 per pound.

Mr. Lange's fields were inspected by farmers and agricultural scientists from throughout North America and all remarked that the growth of the crop was phenomenal, but it took patience, persistence and plenty of hard work to bring about the results.

Next year, Mr. Lange plans on sowing about 400 acres to Russian Wild Rye Grass.*

Stop, Look and Listen!

*While Mr. Lange has undoubtedly made a big strike this year, the Farm and Ranch Review suggests that farmers hastening to get aboard this gold train, Stop, Look and Lis-

ten. They should thoroughly explore the problems of growing, harvesting and marketing Russian wild rye grass seed with their district agriculturist or Department of Agriculture before embarking. A paper on the subject by R. W. Peake, of the Lethbridge Experimental Farm reads as follows:

At the present time there is a great deal of interest in Russian wild rye grass, and many inquiries have been reached the Experimental Farm requesting information on the use and value of this grass.

Russian wild rye was first placed in test at the Lethbridge Experimental Farm in 1939. In early experiments this grass did not produce as much hay or pasture as crested wheatgrass but it did remain greener during the hot part of the summer when crested wheatgrass dried up. These tests have been reported at different times during the past 19 years and in all cases crested wheatgrass has consistently produced more pasture or hay per acre than Russian wild rye grass. While studies at Lethbridge have been limited to comparative tests by clipping, the Experimental Farm, Swift Current, conducted grazing studies and made comparisons of the chemical composition of Russian wild rye grass with crested wheatgrass and brome. The results were published in a bulletin in 1956 entitled "Russian Wild Rye". Copies are available through the Experimental Farms Service or your local district agriculturist.

As early as 1945, the Archer

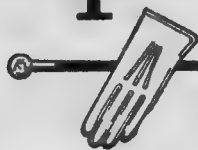


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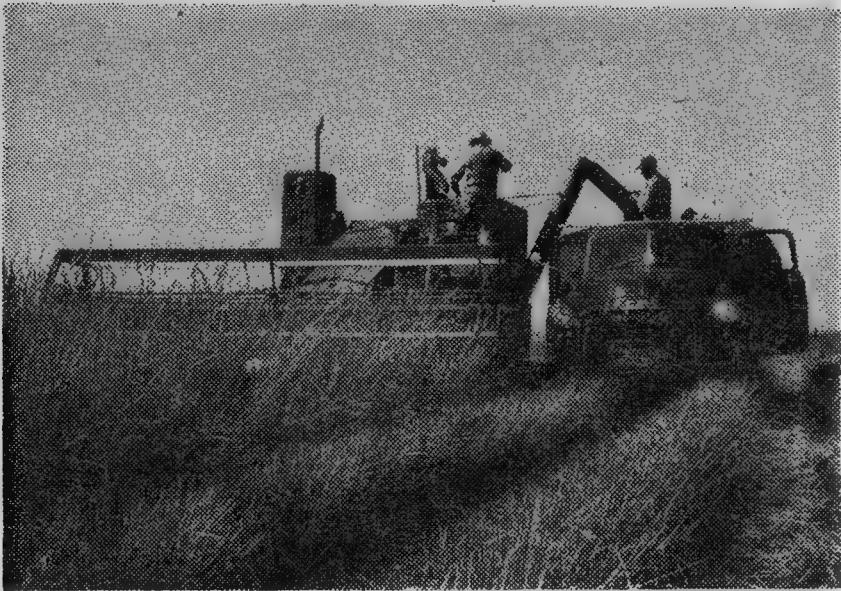
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Andersen, Claresholm

Harvesting Russian Wild Rye Grass can be a ticklish and delicate operation as the seeds tend to shatter. Because it maintains a greenness throughout most of the season, it is cut about two feet off the ground to keep it in condition for forage later in the fall.

Field Station at Cheyenne, Wyoming, reported that, in studies of pasture grasses for sheep, Russian wild rye grass made an excellent summer pasture if kept utilized in rotation with crested wheatgrass. They recommended putting sheep on crested wheatgrass in early spring and moving them to the Russian wild rye grass pasture toward the end of June as the crested wheatgrass was drying up.

For many years little or no seed of Russian wild rye grass was produced in western Canada or the United States, but recently seed yields became suddenly promising in certain areas. Good yields of seed have been obtained on both dry and irrigated land in southern Alberta. In most cases production has been limited to row seedings. Seed yields of 400 pounds per acre were obtained at Lethbridge in 1957 and approximately 250 pounds per acre this year from a three-foot row stand on dry land.

The seed crop is not easily handled as the seed shatters readily and under the windy conditions of southern Alberta seed losses are sometimes high when the stand is left for straight combining. Because this is a row crop proposition, the swather is almost eliminated. This year attempts were made to harvest the seed heads with a forage crop harvester but this procedure broke up the seed stems so much that it was practically impossible to clean out the seed. Samples were taken in the field during periods of shattering and it was found that shattering took place even when the moisture in the seed was as high as 50 per cent.

Recent publicity attracted considerable attention to this grass and during the past year a number of farmers seeded quite an acreage for seed production. Usually seed is not produced until the second year after seeding. With the large number of farmers growing this crop for seed, it would appear



Andersen, Claresholm

This crop of Russian Wild Rye Grass has been planted in rows with a nurse crop of wheat. A very dry season combined with an alkali soil resulted in a stand of wheat about five inches tall by August. It is stunted, yellow and dried out, while the Rye Grass is still green. There is no seed the first year while the plant builds its root system. August Lange is at the right of this photo, and a Claresholm District neighbor is on the left.

that seed production will exceed the demand next year, and there may even be seed left unsold this fall.

Summarizing, Russian wild rye grass is a good drought resistant grass that remains green during the summer and is higher in protein content than crested wheatgrass. It makes an excellent rotation pasture with crested wheatgrass using crested wheatgrass in the spring and moving onto Russian wild rye in the summer. During recent years good seed yields have been obtained particularly when the grass is grown in three-foot or wider rows. Seed prices at the present time are high, but how long they will remain so is a matter of speculation.

TRAVELLERS over the Alaska Highway will see plenty of bridges. It takes 233 of them to bridge its 1,523 miles.

THERE has been a steady increase in the production of broiler chickens in Manitoba, due to expanding market facilities and a greater special demand from Winnipeg markets.

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CNR



Barrels of fine vegetable oil and sacks of rich meal will be the harvest from this splendid crop of soybeans.

Versatile soybean gains popularity in Canada

A PLANT with an Oriental background and a seemingly unlimited Western future is the soybean.

Its popularity skyrocketed as new commercial uses opened up.

Canada last year produced 6,000,000 bushels of soybeans and imported another 8,500,000 bushels.

Yet Canada's production is dwarfed alongside that of the



From these beans in the hand may be squeezed a few drops of oil, and from acres of soya plants may be extracted tons of vitamin-rich products that are used in everything from foods to paints and linoleum.

United States and China. Between them, they supply 90 per cent of the world demands. The U.S. alone grew 470,000,000 bushels in 1947.

Various Uses

The versatile soybean is now being used in margarine, shortening, salad and cooking oils, biscuits and other bakery products, fish and meat packing industries, soaps and cleaning preparations, paints, plastics and linoleum.

It is even being used in some countries to make concentrated milk for children.

The soybean was introduced to North America for growth in the 1930's, but it was slow catching on. In those early years, Canada was producing under 200,000 bushels.

During the post-war years, though, it has found its place in the Western economy.

Used in Paint

Canadian consumption last year amounted to 140,000,000 pounds of soybean oil.

The paint industry increased its use 300 per cent during a seven-year period ending 1956—thanks to an extensive research program. It used 6,850,000 pounds of oil two years ago.

Soybean consumption in the plastic industry is ten times higher than it was in 1950. In miscellaneous foods and in the meat and fish packing industry, the use of soybean oil has shot ahead.

Soybeans are grown mainly in Southwestern Ontario — Canada's corn belt.

Other Oils

Consumption of linseed oil, made from flax, remained static between 1949 and 1956, with a slight downward tendency noted in the last year.

Rapeseed, on the other hand, is becoming an increasingly important product and in Canada last year, 640,000 acres were planted — yielding 6,500,000 bushels.

Rapeseed was grown and used extensively in Europe in the 19th century as a marine engine lubricant. It was introduced to this side of the Atlantic during the last war.

In Europe rapeseed oil is used extensively in food but in Canada it is used in food only in small quantities.

4-H booms in B.C.

B.C. 4H Clubs are on the march . . . in membership, at least.

During the past five years the number of clubs has increased from 160 to 170, and total membership has jumped from 1,700 to over 2,100.

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Follow the leader

THE English have been using a novel way to promote the drinking of milk. A man has hollowed out the heel and soul of a pair of shoes. The words "DRINK MILK" are cut out in heavy felt and set into the soles. Ink is poured through a feed hole and soaks the felt. Picking out a suitable district to display his milk message, he goes for a walk, and leaves the two words on the sidewalk with each step.

Moisture reserves

LACK of precipitation in 1958 has resulted in the Manitoba soil moisture reserve being considerably below that of recent years. Rainfall during the four months period, May to August, was the lowest recorded since 1929, and there have been only four growing seasons since 1890 when the rainfall was below that of 1958.

Fields at the Experimental Farm, Brandon, that grew crops in 1958 will require four to five inches of rainfall to replace the moisture deficit. Such deficit in moisture will need to be replenished by fall or early spring rains or generous precipitation during the growing season to ensure satisfactory yields on stubble land in 1959.

From rainfall records and from data on moisture consumption by crops, it is possible to tabulate the number of times a dry fall has been followed by a dry, growing season in the succeeding year. In the past 68 years, there have been 24 autumn seasons with moisture conditions similar to those of 1958. In only eight of the succeeding growing seasons was moisture sufficiently below requirements to adversely affect cereal crop production.

Trash cover and soil drifting

WITH windier conditions prevailing across the prairies during the last winter and this spring it may be important to western farmers to note that during the United States drouth over much of the country in the last few years, stubble proved the most effective means of controlling soil drifting.

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture is emphasizing this experience.

The United States drouth has shown that stubble is the most important way to control soil drifting, according to Earl Johnson, soils specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

Trash cover, he says, has helped hold soil down as long as three years after lack of moisture prevented crops from being grown. "A healthy growing crop is still the best protection for soil. When a good crop is harvested, there is enough residue left to protect soil during fallow and winter periods."

He points out that ordinary

stubble has done a better job controlling soil drifting in the U.S. than expensive construction such as terraces, structures and contouring.

Although trash cover is of first importance in farming the plains, it does present problems. Under moist conditions, weeds are harder to control with sub-surface cultivators than with disc implements or mould-board plows. However, getting the proper shovels on cultivators will help. A timely operation will give the best weed kill.

There is no doubt, the department says, the advantages of a trash cover far outweigh the disadvantages. Moisture infiltration into the soil is always improved by trash cover. Evapora-

tion may be reduced slightly. More important, a drifting field can lose more crop in one season than might be lost in several years of maintaining a trash cover.

Long-term tests in the United States show soil erosion has cut productivity by a large amount. It is costly to restore soils robbed of their fertility by erosion and it takes a long time to get back even close to the production of the original top soil.

The department warns that farmers should not grow careless of soil management because moisture and growing conditions have been good the last few years. Unless moisture has been stored in the soil, there will be years when not enough rain falls

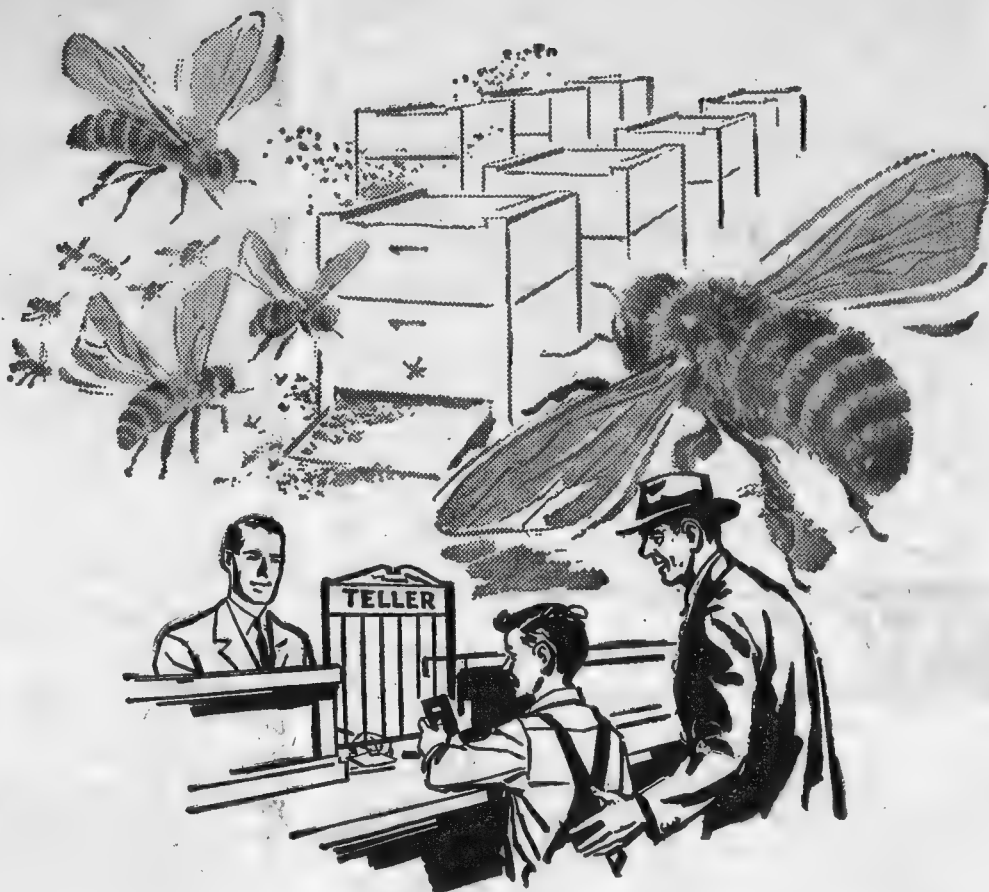
to grow a crop. Every tillage operation must be carried out to save the most moisture and keep top soil losses to a minimum.

Livestock numbers climbing

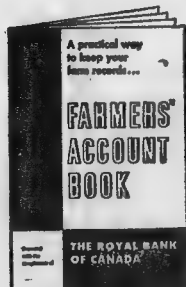
WORLD population figures for hogs and cattle seem to be on the upgrade.

In 1957 hog numbers climbed to an all-time high of 386 million head (this is ten per cent above the period 1951-55). While in this same year cattle numbers reached a record of 972 million (seven per cent above 1951-55).

On December 1st, 1957, the estimated Canadian hog population was 5,160,000 and cattle population was 10,293,000.



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To the dogs . . .

by Kerry Wood

THIS leafless month is my favorite time to go rambling outdoors with a doggy companion. I was reminded of this today, when Fred phoned to tell me that Digger had gone to sleep. Digger was a completely tailless fox terrier of giant size who provided Fred with fourteen years' of marvellous canine friendship. Fred and Digger went snowshoeing together, they canoed together and fished together, while during the autumn Digger forgot that terriers aren't retrievers and fetched any game bird his master managed to bag.

Once Fred was fishing our home river when he snagged a hook on a beaver that had been swimming underwater. Fred is fond of beavers, and didn't want to hurt it. He played the broad-tail with care and skill, wondering all the while how to release it without getting chewed. Digger the dog stood up in the end of the canoe as the beaver was reeled close, the dog offering to jump overboard and retrieve this unusual catch. Fred had quite a time, convincing both Digger and beaver to stay in their respective places. At the last moment the beaver won free and Fred was delighted, but Digger mourned about the Big Un that got away!

On a dark summer's night Fred and Digger were snoozing

in a tent when a loud gnawing sound came from the region of Fred's overturned canoe. Dog and man rushed outside, where the flashlight's beam revealed a porcupine chewing on a seat-thwart. Fred promptly grabbed Digger and tied up the terrier, to prevent him being turned into a painful pincushion. Poor Digger! He yowled and howled, fretted and fussed about Fred's handling of the porky situation. It was as if he were shouting:

"No, no — not that! Let me loose and I'll show you what to do!"

Digger may have been right, at that. Fred's first act was to right his canoe, which settled the porcupine in a sheltered end and the animal stubbornly refused to budge. Fred then shoved that end of the canoe into the river to dunk the animal. But the current threatened to carry off the water-laden craft; Fred had a hard job hauling it back on shore. Meanwhile the porky got a breather and settled itself more securely, with Digger barking frantic suggestions from the straining end of his tether rope. Finally the man pried loose the quilly visitor with a long pole, then trotted along the river shore poking at the swimming porky to prevent it coming ashore near camp. Digger never quite forgave Fred



for fighting that nocturnal battle without his help!

Digger has gone; so have all my own dogs. There was my boyhood companion called Nobby, an Airedale who raced ahead of me in autumn woodlands to gleefully pursue any white-coated rabbit that came into view. Nobby loved fighting and sleigh-riding; he was willing to hop onto any boy's sled and share an exhilarating ride down the snowy hill. He varied the sleigh sport in summer by leaping aboard the basket carriers of any boy's bike that happened to be passing — a trick that caused a few spills but much merriment.

He was an all-round dog, willing to round up the family horse or chase Bessie, the gimpy-legged cow who frequently broke into our garden plot. He herded chickens for us, but thought that heaven was here on earth whenever he saw man or boy armed with a gun. However, Nobby had his own ideas about hunting, and might be a mile away barking at a treed squirrel just when his human friend needed the dog to bring a duck from a slough. But he had a happy life, crowned with many a boy's affection and the respect of many dog opponents he'd whupped!

Then there was Dugal, a spaniel who was convinced that everyone and everything in the whole world loved him dearly — including skunks! He had a short life, but a merry one. On his first and only birthday a monster party was staged for all his human friends, whereupon Dugal performed his 32 tricks to entertain the guests and

promptly got sick on a hot-dog!

Gillis was another springer blue-blood who gave us 10 years of friendship. He had the coloring and stature of a show dog, though there were times when some of us were convinced that he was a dog-moron. After teaching him retrieving by book rules, Gillis accompanied a hunter and sat on his haunches with bored unconcern when the first teal fell in mid-pond. According to Gillis, someone should rush off and hide something, whereupon he'd be quite willing to go find it. But what was all this crazy fuss about Fetch? Fetch what? The disgusted hunter was just about to shed pants and go a-wading when Gillis decided he'd like a cooling swim. While swimming, he caught the teal's scent and brought it to the shoreline — farther than the water's edge he'd never fetch any duck, because he was convinced that a human was quite capable of carrying his own game. After all, he was a blue-blood patrician; why should he do any hard work?

Fred said he'd replaced dear old Digger with a chocolate-coated retriever of Chesapeake lineage.

"I need a name," said Fred. "How's about suggesting some Indian names that might suit a dog?"

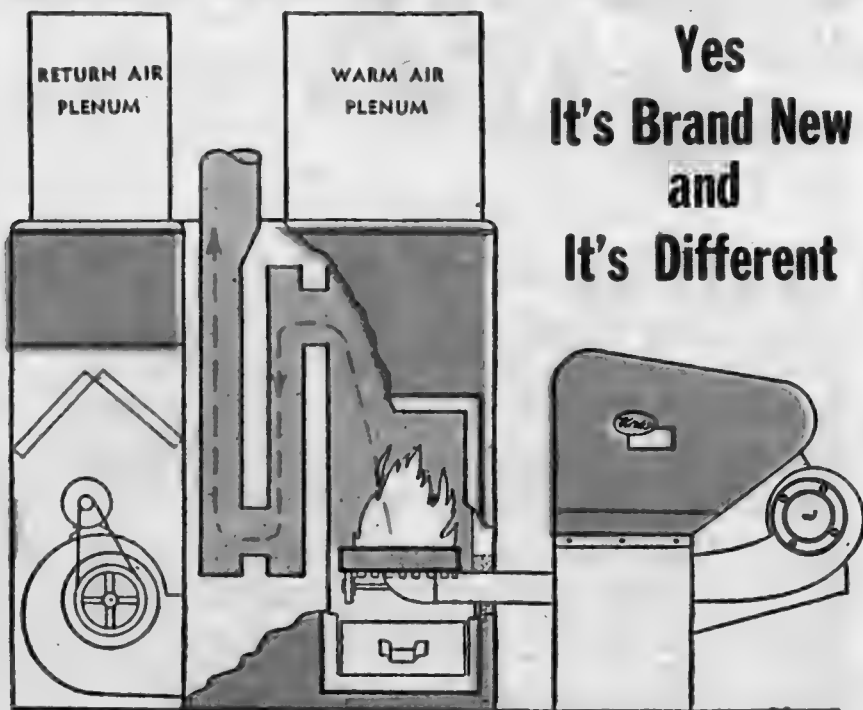
He wanted something that would fit a water dog, such as the word 'otter' or perhaps 'beaver'. However, he wasn't keen on the Cree word of Ne-monster party was staged for all kick for otter, nor of Amisk for beaver.

"There I'd be, yelling 'Ne-to entertain the guests and kick! Ne-kick!' at the slough's

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edge, and I'd feel a proper fool about it."

"Well, how about the Cree name for chief, which is Okema?"

Fred spoke the word slowly and softly a time or two, then suddenly shouted it over the telephone wires: "Oh-keem-ah! Nah; it sounds silly, too."

So what moniker does the man finally choose for the new pup? Chinook! If you hear someone bellowing: "Here, Shin-oooooooookkkK!" it'll be Fred calling his new Chesapeake.

Hog barn plans available

PIGS, like people, need proper homes. The Extension Services of the Alberta government have prepared a new series of hog barn plans which is now ready for distribution. The three plans offered have been designed with an eye to quick construction.

Plan number 551 is for a farrowing and feeder barn. It features outside feeding alleys and has a central manure alley that

can be cleaned with a tractor. The pens are 8 feet x 8 feet, large enough for one sow and litter or for 8-15 feeder pigs. If you have an old building 30 feet wide it can be converted to this type of barn.

Minimum labor for hogs handled is needed in plan number 553 — a feeder hog barn. For example, no bedding is needed, manure is handled as a liquid down the manure alley to a pit. This system includes dry self-feeding and automatic watering.

The Open Front Feeder Hog

Barn (Plan No. 552) employs the low investment loose housing principles that can give low overhead and labor-saving operation. Self-feeders and self-waterers are provided with the water bowls electrically heated. Still in the trial stage, the barn's operation in extremely cold weather has yet to be determined.

To obtain the plan that will best serve your purpose see your district agriculturist or write to Extension Services, Legislative Buildings, Edmonton, for your free copy.

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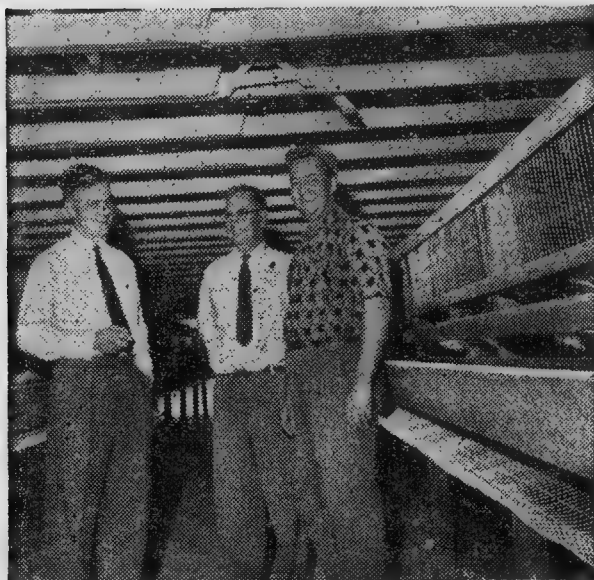
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Ed Siemens with "Miracle" representatives in his clean, well-maintained laying house.

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* Check taken on 1251 birds, at 7½ months of age on a five day average of production and a five day average of feed consumption. Average egg production during this period was 83%.

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Something new in livestock breeds for Southern Alberta is the small herd of Santa Gertrudis cattle.



The growing herd of brood mares and foals on the Cheatham Ranch... all of them Quarter Horses.

ELEVEN head of the big red cattle called Santa Gertrudis came to Alberta in July of this year to make their home a few miles west of Midnapore. Their introduction to this part of the continent is an experiment, as owner George M. Cheatham admits, but an experiment made doubly interesting because of the circumstances surrounding the breed's recent origin.

As the first recognized breed

Red cattle and quarter horses

by Grant MacEwan

of beef cattle to be developed on the North American continent, the Santa Gertrudis is a product of the celebrated King Ranch of Southern Texas, where heat and insect pests long created special problems. The million-acre ranch had its beginning as a Spanish land grant to Captain King in 1852 and the first cattle to roam its ranges were of the Spanish type.

British breeds were introduced and gradually they gained dominance in the South as elsewhere. The cattle became more

symmetrical and fleshy, but, as time demonstrated, these new breeds suffered from the extremes of heat and attacks from southern insects. Deterioration set in; the cattle became smaller and lighter in bone.

Conscious of a need for a new breeding program, the King Ranch management undertook to search for more suitable lines. It was felt that the Brahman cattle — long the sacred cattle of India — would have a part to play. With mule-like ears, sad faces, loose skin and a conspi-

cuous hump, the Brahmans were admittedly not handsome, but they had qualities in their favor; they could sweat like horses and thus withstand heat better than the common breeds; they were unattractive to flies and ticks and screw worms; they were big and active and the cows were good mothers.

Brahman bulls were crossed with selected red Shorthorn cows and as the search for the best combination of characteristics from the parent strains continued, there was back-crossing and inbreeding and discriminate selection.

The calf crop of 1920 included a bull giving special promise. He was from a 15/16th Shorthorn sire and a 3/4ths Brahman mother, had good conformation and weighed 1,100 pounds at one year of age. Moreover, because he was playful, they called him Monkey and the name remained. It became increasingly evident that here was the bull the King Ranch workers had been waiting for. In the years that followed, he was used extensively; 150 sons went into service and Monkey became the acknowledged "Father" of a new breed bearing the early Spanish name used for the ranch.

Cattle emerging as representatives of the new breed were uniformly red in color, active and growthy. There were reports about bulls gaining four pounds a day for periods of several months.

The new animals were ap-



The Cheatham Ranch is at the beginnings of the rolling foothills country Southwest of Calgary.

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Make of Car _____ Year _____



This sturdy Quarter Horse stallion is Bear Hunt by Bear Cat, out of Shirley Hunt, a well-bred three-year-old owned by George Cheatham.

proximately 3/8ths Brahman and 5/8ths Shorthorn and southern cattlemen made it clear that they were waiting for something like this. In 1940, the United States Department of Agriculture granted breed recognition and in 1951, the Santa Gertrudis Breeders' International was formed at Kingsville, Texas, for the purpose of ensuring promotion and constant improvement.

There was no doubt about popularity wherever heat and insects were cattlemen's worries. In November, 1950, the first auction sale of Santa Gertrudis cattle was held with 29 bulls averaging \$3,414. Two years later, 25 bulls of the breed sold at auction for prices averaging \$8,502.

From Texas, cattle of the new breed were shipped to distant parts of the world. A King Ranch stocked with the red cattle was started in Australia, and, at the time of writing, it is reported that a similar ranch will be started in Northern Argentina.

Just how the breed would thrive in cold climates has remained in doubt. A few years ago, when asked about the probable suitability of Santa Gertrudis cattle for Canadian conditions, King Ranch's Robert Kleberg, Jr., repeated that the breed was created specifically to meet the conditions of the southern ranges. The breed's place in northern areas is still to be proven and George Cheatham believes he can make a contribution by putting the red cattle to a practical test on his Alberta grass.

George Cheatham, born in Missouri, and educated in Kansas, was first attracted by the red cattle when working in the Texas oil fields. They brought to mind the contentions of his father, a producer of cattle and dealer in mules in Kansas, that the big cattle always put the most money in a grower's pocket. Somebody, the younger man reasoned, should give the Santa Gertrudis cattle a trial in Western Canada.

Having decided to start an experimental herd on his place, south-west of Calgary, George Cheatham went to Seminole, Oklahoma, and bought 10 young cows and a bull. At 16 months

of age, the bull weighed 1,210 pounds. By October, there were seven calves to bring the herd total to 17 head, all thriving in the Canadian environment.

But George Cheatham had other livestock interests in addition to the cattle. His name was already well known in Quarter Horse and cutting circles across the West and the small but attractive ranch on which the Santa Gertrudis cattle are presently being tried has 30 head of registered Quarter Horses, the biggest band of registered stock of that breed in Canada.

George Cheatham inherited his love for horses and since 1951, two years after moving to Canada, the entire family has been prominent in western show rings. The first of many Cheatham winnings in the popular Family Ride class was at Edmonton Horse Show in that year, with the five-year-old and six-year-old daughters making their initial show-ring appearances.

In 1953, Cheatham imported his first Quarter Horses, the stallion, Sobre's Red Chubby, and the buckskin mare, Punkin Jones. The latter was a three-year-old and untrained when brought to Alberta. Worked and trained as a cutting horse, however, she gained fame and for the four years since cutting horse records have been maintained, she has rated among the top four performance horses for Canada. Now, at the age of eight years, she will retire to become a brood mare, just as another Cheatham performer, the stallion, King Star, is being retired to breeding.

It's more important to breed the best ones than to exhibit them, George Cheatham contends. Hence the policy to work all young stock on the ranch and assign the promising mares to breeding rather than the competition circuit.

A rough count of the Cheatham Quarter Horse colors showed seven sorrels, five bays, five buckskins, four duns, a black and a grey.

Quarter Horses, developed in the United States for speed and working ability, have only recently enjoyed official recognition in Canada. As for the Santa Gertrudis cattle, there is not yet any provision for Canadian

registration; they have not been officially recognized or granted a Canadian herd book.

Having been incorporated under the Live Stock Pedigree Act on January 15, 1957, the Canadian Quarter Horse Association now maintains its own stud book within the framework of the Canadian National Live Stock Records at Ottawa. The annual report for 1957 shows that 60 horses of the breed were registered in the calendar year. And as an indication of interest in the infant association, there were 99 members in the Asso-

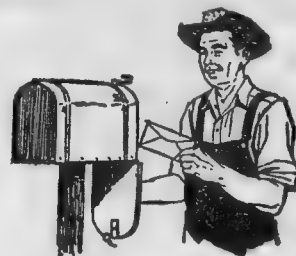
ciation, 44 of them from the Province of Alberta and 16 from Saskatchewan. The Association's first president was John G. Millar, Milestone, Saskatchewan, and the current president is Calgary's George Cheatham with a soft southern drawl and some of the ideas of an explorer in livestock breeding.

Mastitis check

A U.S. publication states that a correct milking procedure alone have cut mastitis infections in half among 468 dairy herds of Illinois.

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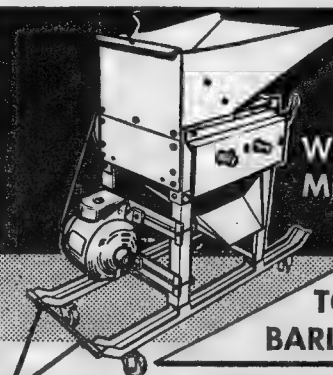
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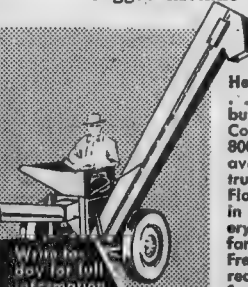
The Automatic 3 in 1 Feed Processor Rolls, Kracks or Krimps with less dust. Simplicity of operation, yet ruggedly constructed and time-tested for trouble-free performance. Deep-grooved interlocking rolls—can't wear out—are self adjusting for all grains... made of "Hi-Carbon" steel and guaranteed for rugged lifetime service.

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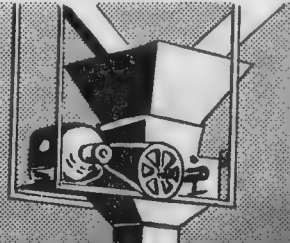


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AUTOMATIC EQUIPMENT MFG. CO. LTD.
P.O. Box 847, Swift Current, Sask., Canada



Better farming beats drought

Russian thistles were noticeably absent in many fields in southern Saskatchewan. This weed proves a fierce competitor for moisture in drought years. Finally, he credited the improved grain varieties which are disease-resistant and higher yielding with helping to maintain a satisfactory yield under adverse conditions.

Distribution of Lacombe Swine



RESULTS of the draw for hogs of the prized Lacombe strain have been announced.

Alberta held onto eight of the 20 breeding groups being distributed, as well as 35 of the 95 boars. Saskatchewan took four

of the 20 breeding groups and 25 boars. Manitoba took six of the breeding groups and 23 boars, and Ontario took two breeding groups and 11 boars. The remaining boar went all the way to Nova Scotia. Altogether there were nearly three hundred applications for the breed-

ing groups and 272 applications for boars.

The Lacombe breed of hogs is the result of intensive hybridization and selection over more than ten years. It combines the blood of the Danish Landrace, Chester White and the Berkshire breeds.

Meat-Eating Orchid

THE Cobra Orchid, a plant native to only part of northern California and southern Oregon mountain slopes, literally eats insects. Nature has made it into a trap-deal. The plants are long, deep and funnel like. The walls of this funnel are lined with very fine hairs, all running one way so that it is easy to go down, but impossible to come up. The odor, or form of the plant, seems to be highly attractive to insects, which enter under its hooded head in great numbers. Once having started the bug finds itself without footing on the steep descent, except

by the hairs, and there is no retreat. Plants have been found with thousands of dead and living insects within to a depth of 10 inches. Eventually they supply the plant with needed nitrogen.

Experimental farm visitors

THE word is getting around that the Central Experimental Farm in Ottawa is an interesting place to visit.

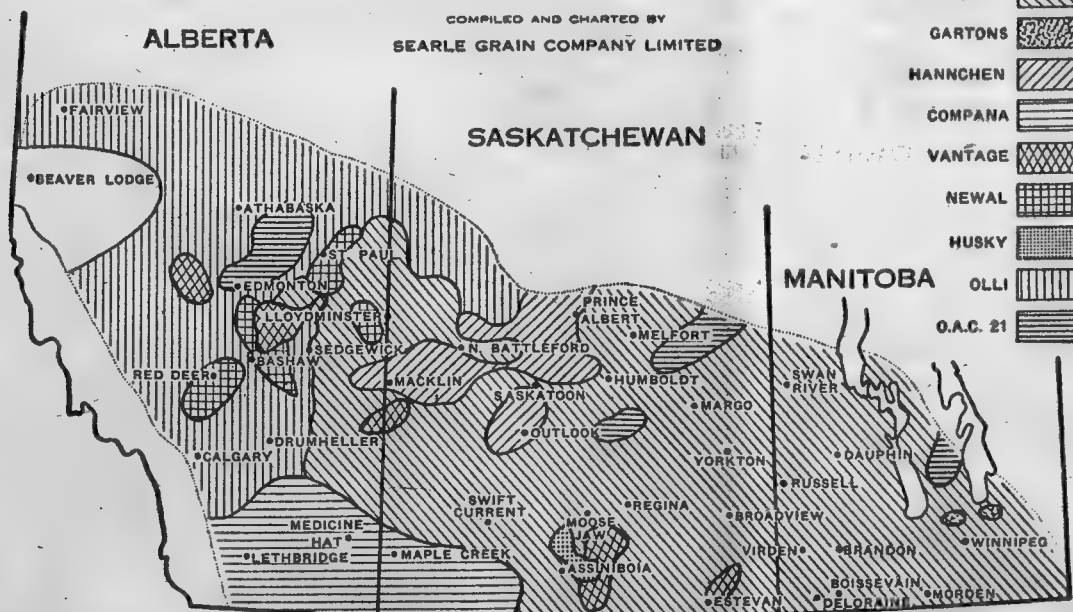
Every year, more and more people drive out to the farm to study agricultural developments, or just to look around. About

7,500 persons visited the farm last year seeking specific information to agricultural problems. The largest single group came from 4-H clubs in Eastern Ontario who held their regional competitions at the farm in the fall. Another group was composed of delegates to the Postal Union Congress, representing most countries of the world. Others came from Italy, the State of New York, and states south of the border. No final figures are available for this season, but thousands of tourists are still driving through the farm just to enjoy the outstanding scenery.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE IMPORTANT VARIETIES OF BARLEY SEEDED IN WESTERN CANADA IN 1957

MAP INDICATES WHERE EACH VARIETY IS DOMINANT

COMPILED AND CHARTED BY
SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED



Prairie farmers showed preference for six main varieties of barley last season, although several other varieties occupied some acreage.

The Searle Grain Company survey shows how the acreage was distributed according to the different varieties: Montcalm, 38.3%; Olli, 16.9%; O.A.C. 21 and Vantage each 6% Campana, 5.8%; Hannchen, 5.7%, and several other miscellaneous varieties totalling 19.9%. The latter were Newal, Husky and Parkland.

In Alberta, Olli leads, occupying 36.1% of the acreage. In both Saskatchewan and Manitoba, Montcalm leads occupying 53.4% and 59.3% respectively.

Don't feed the rabbits

IT'S trouble enough getting a good windbreak or orchard to thrive in the first place without having it become the winter feeding ground for rodents. However, the normally sharp appetite of B'r'er Rabbit for fruit trees any time between September and the following spring may be dulled by chemicals painted on the tree trunks.

Applied under dry conditions, resin-alcohol mixture has proved successful, but for undetermined duration. Black water-soluble asphalts such as Braco, alone and with organic sulphur compounds such as Arasan, have been used on peach and apple trees at an Ontario Experimental Farm.

Arasan-Braco was easy to apply with the following mixing directions: Add a gallon of Braco to 2 gals. of water. Stir in 5 lbs. of Arasan 50% (3.5 lbs. of Arasan SFX 75%, and mix thoroughly. The cost is about \$2.50 a gallon which should be sufficient for 350 young trees.

Apply with a brush or glove to the tree trunk whenever convenient and when temperatures are above freezing. This mixture did not hurt young trees in Ontario, nor tomato seedlings painted for test purposes.

Normal precautions, such as reduction of heavy cover and grass in the trunk area, should not be neglected since mice may injure treated trees.

1958, in spite of so many adverse growing conditions will be chalked up as one of the lightest years on the prairies for rust.

PURVES RITCHIE'S PIONEER CHAIN SAW QUIZ CONTEST RESULTS

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MR. ROBERT B. MCGHEE,
Rocky Mountain House, Alta.

MR. JOHN H. WEBB,
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TEN 3rd PRIZES —

Ilitis Axes.

TWENTY Consolation Prizes—

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see your

PIONEER CHAIN SAW DEALER

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Now and then everybody gets a "tired-out" feeling, and may be bothered by backaches. Perhaps nothing seriously wrong, just a temporary condition caused by urinary irritation or bladder discomfort. That's the time to take Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's help stimulate the kidneys to relieve this condition which may often cause backache and tired feeling. Then you feel better, rest better, work better. Get Dodd's Kidney Pills now. Look for the blue box with the red band at all drug counters. You can depend on Dodd's. 60

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Farm and Ranch Photo Corner



Here's where flash-equipment comes in handy. It's hard enough getting one pet to sit still, but harder still to capture two on film. Try holding their attention with something new and shiny and wait for that one prize expression.

Photographing Animals

MANY photographers believe that the animal kingdom must have been created especially for their camera lenses. Animals are such captivating subjects. They are always doing something interesting or humorous. Even their facial expressions are photogenic and entertaining.

Good animal pictures are easy for photographers to take, too. It does not matter whether the animal is a lion behind bars in a zoo or a family pet playing in the yard. The secrets for getting good animal pictures apply in both situations.

In order to capture animals in action in a photograph, the photographer must be alert. If he is aiming his camera at a family pet, he can give a command and expect a certain amount of predictability to the

animal's actions. But if he is planning to take a picture of a wild, untamed animal in a zoo, he has to be alert and ready for quick action. There are three tools to help the photographer

take pictures of fast animal action with ease.

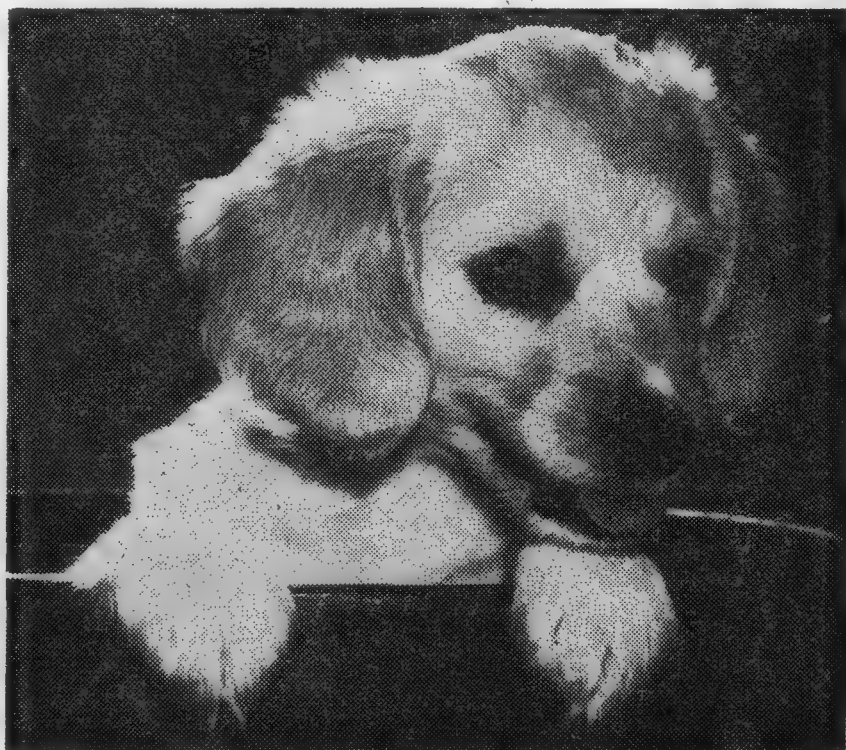
The first of these three tools for better animal pictures is flash equipment. Because modern flash equipment gives the photographer light when he wants it and where he needs it, the photographer need not be concerned if the animal's action takes him away from strong lighting. Even if the animal strays into the deep shadows flash equipment will provide the light necessary to take a good animal action picture.

The second of the tools is a fast shutter speed to stop fast animal action as far as the film and camera are concerned. When setting camera shutter speeds for animal photography, a setting of at least 1/100 of a second is necessary to get a good, sharp picture, and 1/200 of a second is better.

Finally, an extra-fast panchromatic film in the camera will give better results. Aside from catching fast action, an extra-fast panchromatic film will allow photographers to get excellent prints and negatives with superb enlargement possibilities.

Another point photographers should remember when taking animal pictures is that animals — like people — are easier to photograph if they are at ease and feel comfortable. Pets should be comfortably fed before pictures are taken of them and, if the weather is hot, a nearby pan of cool water will make the pet feel better. Also, better animal pictures are possible if no strangers are present to upset the pet or disturb him. If the pet seems afraid of the camera at first, photographers can win his confidence by letting him smell the camera and get acquainted with it.

Another point to remember



Now is the time to catch that puppy on film before he turns into a dog. Being small but alert, he is easily captured in a basket or box for easy camera focus. Don't put this picture-taking job off for a minute, since puppy grows fast and will probably be a member of the family for many years.

NON-SLIP
CAT'S PAW
Soft, resilient HEELS
TWIN-GRIPPER SOLES
At all shoe repairers



Every once in a while the animal photographer finds a natural — either at home on the farm or in the city zoo. This one was too easy to miss. The subject "posed" and held his position for a thousand pictures. Still, the photographer must be on his toes to catch the most interesting angle.

when taking animal pictures is that the resulting photograph will be more pleasing and interesting if the animal subject has something to do. If it is a

family pet, a ball or a bone or some toy would suffice.

For better animal pictures, photographers get down to the animal's level to take the pic-



Farm families have the advantage when it comes to photographing animals. But even with the material at hand, one must be alert to recognize a picture story when one sees it. This photo of animal friendship needs no words to tell its story.

ture. This low camera angle not only gives a better picture of the animal and his face but gets closer to the action that is going on. A picture taken from the normal waist or eye-level position would quite probably show only the top of the animal's head. The exception to this rule would be applicable when photographing large animals, like giraffes or elephants at the zoo. In those situations, either a low camera angle silhouetting the animal against the sky or a camera on a step ladder level with the animal will produce interesting results.

Soil protection necessary

THE amount of soil drifting which occurred this year provided sufficient warning that recurring periods of dry, windy weather can be expected. Since there appears to be no dependable method of predicting when this type of year will occur, the only safe practice is to provide protection for the soil at all times. Operators of farms which are subject to soil drifting should be planning protection for the surface soil for next spring.

The amount and type of protection required depends on the texture (relative sand, silt and clay content) and the structural condition of the soil and on the amount of protection provided by bluffs of trees, windbreaks, topographical location, etc. There is a large acreage of sandy loam soil in the west which requires complete surface protection at all times. The most susceptible of these soils, particularly on exposed ridges, and local areas of drift sand deposited by previous wind storms, should be placed in grass permanently. The most difficult management problem on the remainder of these soils is to maintain surface protection while eradicating perennial

weeds such as couch grass. These sandy textured soils do not form wind resistant clods when cultivated. Therefore if the weed control program leaves the soil surface free of straw and trash cover, other types of protection must be employed.

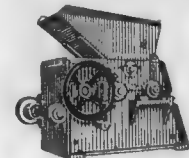
One very effective form of protection is a late seeded crop of oats or barley. This cover crop also provides some late pasture.



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Aunt Sal

The saddest words of all my friends, Are the little words "Good-bye"; But the time has come to say them, Now don't you dare to cry!

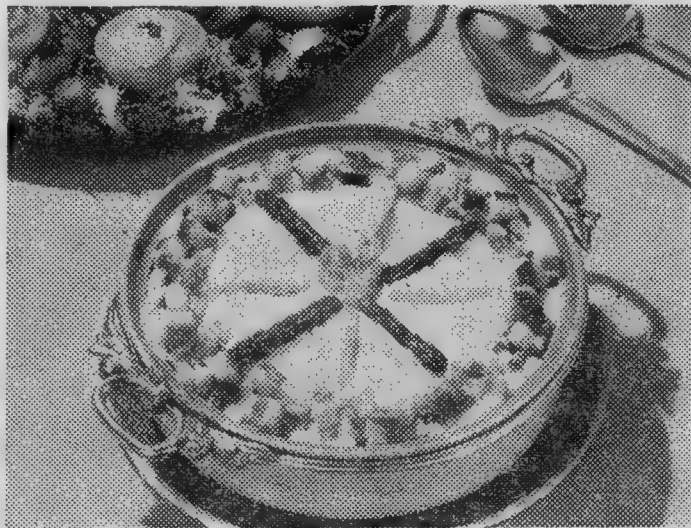
WHEN I WAS A CHILD I was pretty much of a bawl baby. My family agreed when anyone started strapping up a suitcase I took that for a signal to "turn on the waterworks". Of course with the years I got over this failing to a great extent, but I still hate to say those poignant words, "good-bye".

When this paper acquired its latest editor I frankly told him I was not sure how long I could continue with my columns. He optimistically stated he was sure I would recover good health again. And as I, too, like to look on the bright side of things I tried to think so, too. But this week the two men in my life agreed that I'd come to the end of my tether as far as this writ-

ing job was concerned... and so I have to bow to the majority. In case you gather by the last statement that I am a bigamist I'll hasten to explain that the "two men" I refer to are my husband, Oscar, and my family doctor.

I hadn't planned it this way at all. I knew of so many writers that loomed big in the eyes of their readers that carried on and on after seventy... even into their eighties and nineties. And I kidded myself that I could too. Remember me telling you about the food editor of Ladies' Home Journal, Ann Batchelder by name who passed away a few years ago. One would surmise from her jaunty style of writing that she was in her twenties. But after her death they gave out the truth... that she was a spinster in her seventies and had been chained to a wheel chair for years. I have held her up as an example before me when the going has been tough these past few years. I longed to go down with banners flying... but sometimes we can't do what we plan, can we?

I really don't know how many thousands of you have written me and this fact is a source of pride to me: out of all those thousands of letters I have only received three that could be



Here's An Idea...

CHICKEN AND ASPARAGUS AU GRATIN CASSEROLE

Chicken and Asparagus Au Gratin Casserole is a year round favorite. But it's especially good when fresh asparagus is available. Crunchy buttered bread cubes mixed with grated Canadian cheddar cheese, spread over the bottom of the casserole and in border pattern on top, make it good-to-look-at and good-to-eat!

Casseroles make meal preparation easy too, especially when the vegetable and meat are combined in one dish. Just add a fruit salad as we've shown and with very easy fixin's you have a taste-tempting meal.

CHICKEN AND ASPARAGUS AU GRATIN CASSEROLE (Makes 6 Servings)

4 cups soft bread cubes; 1 cup grated Canadian cheddar cheese; ½ cup melted butter; 2 cups cooked asparagus; ½ cup all-purpose flour; 2 teaspoons salt; ¼ teaspoon pepper; 3 cups milk; 2 cups diced cooked chicken.

Mix bread cubes with cheddar cheese and ¼ cup of the melted butter. Line a 2 quart size casserole with half the cubes. Arrange asparagus tips on cubes. Blend flour, salt and pepper with remaining ¼ cup butter, then add milk and cook, stirring until thick and smooth. Add chicken and pour over asparagus. Sprinkle top border with remaining bread cubes. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) for 30 minutes or until bread cubes are golden brown and casserole is bubbly.

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For each "Scent 'N' Color" kit, I enclose 25¢. Please rush me, postpaid, the kit, (or kits),
in the fragrance I have marked below, as well as simple instructions for using it.

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GL-177

catalogued as "nasty letters". So I call that a pretty good batting average, don't you? And I'm sure the writers of those three letters did not mean to be unkind. Maybe that was the day that the clothesline broke spilling all the sheets into the mud, or maybe unexpected company arrived and caught you with little to eat in the house, or maybe the youngsters tracked mud all over your freshly scrubbed floor. You see I have been a housewife myself for 33 years and I've been through all such catastrophes.

Day by day when the postman drops your letters through the slot I know I'm in for a period of pleasant reading. And many a laugh you've given me for most of you write to me as to a dear friend. One elderly lady wrote, "We've taken the Farm and Ranch for fifty years, and I've enjoyed your columns all that time." I replied: "It hasn't really been fifty years — it just seems that long."

I think it has really been more like twenty years that I've played a small part in the contribution to this paper. I wrote articles on various topics that I thought would appeal to country women for five years, then I started the column, "Aunt Sal Suggests" for five years, and then I started my second column in which I tried to handle your household problems. And that is when the real work started... and how! I have carried this job on for ten years. And I really take off my bonnet to the ingenuity of the questions you have fired in my direction.

Oftentimes I've had as many as 30 letters to handle in one day, and then there was the research that preceded those letters. If I have ever sounded cross or impatient with any of you, please forgive me, for I didn't mean to be. If I'd been talking to you, face to face, I'd have smiled when I said certain things, but the typed words are apt to come out very different. I hope you understand that.

There is always a winding up of a job such as this one of mine. I'll be checking over letters and on those I have written "write her again" that was a warning that I felt I had not delved deeply enough into the particular problem you raised. And then there are others who sent me books to look over. I'll be cleaning out my pretty extensive library soon and I'll return these books to you.

I don't know what your editor plans to place on my pages, but if another lady does take over in my place I hope that you'll show her the same loyalty that you have given to me throughout the years, and I hope you'll be as quick to write her of your appreciation as you were towards me.

Because I'm not a hard-boiled sort of person I'm not ashamed to admit that there are tears in my eyes as I type these words... and I haven't the excuse of anyone strapping up a suitcase either. So before we all get bawling, I shall hasten to say,

Bye, bye, dear friends... and every good wish. Aunt Sal.

Aunt Sal Suggests...

I send congratulations to you all,
For the help you've always sent;
To all that needed aid and you
Have shown the best intent.

I'LL TRY MY BEST in this last attempt of mine to solve your various problems to crowd in as many as I possibly can so the answers may strike you as a bit abrupt, but they are not meant that way.

Q.: A friend of mine who has a fireplace would like some of your yulelogs for a Christmas gift I am sure. Can you repeat the recipe, please? — Mrs. M. C., Westlock, Alberta.)

A.: YULELOGS

Roll newspapers into logs about 16 inches long. Bind with twine, but not too tightly. Soak for 3 or 4 weeks in this solution:

- 3 lbs. rock salt
- 4 lbs. of bluestone
- 1 gallon water

After well dried, wrap and store them in a dry place.

Q.: Could you give me the recipe for canning potatoes. Our crop of these is not plentiful, and I thought I could can the small ones. — (Mrs. B. G., Coronation, Alta.)

A.: CANNED POTATOES

Wash and scrape small, new potatoes. Pack in jars and add boiling water. Process for 3 hours in hot-water bath, or 40 minutes in pressure cooker with ten lbs. pressure.

Q.: I saw in June issue that a woman wanted knitting patterns (her name was Mrs. R. K., Hardisty, Alta.) I have a great many knitting books that I do not want any more and will gladly pass them on to someone else. My

name and address is: Mrs. F. M. Downing, 3 Godolphin Road, Helston, Cornwall, England.

A.: This little magazine surely gets around, doesn't it?

Q.: Could I brown chicken in a frying pan (without flour) and then can it? Canned chicken always looks so pale in color. I have done beef this way. — (Mrs. E. L., Evergreen, Alta.)

A.: Yes, certainly you can. You call it "searing" to fry it a bit and you could even dust it with flour and then the broth would form into a sort of gravy when opened and reheated.

Q.: I would like to know if one can make soap from goose grease. I would also like to know how to make hominy. — (Mrs. L. E., Edmonton, Alta.)

A.: I'd advise you to send this question to Dept. of Agriculture, Edmonton. As to second question I gave you a recipe for hominy several months ago... you must have missed it.

Q.: Unfortunately a cigarette case got burned due to a lighted cigarette being placed on it. Is there any way I could have this mended or a place I could send it? — (Mrs. Z. R., Winnipeg, Man.)

A.: I am afraid if it is plastic (as you say), it is done for. If the burn is not too deep, you might be able to camouflage the burn by placing a decal over it.

Q.: Could you supply a recipe for baked beans to be canned for future eating? I once had such a recipe which called for 10 lbs. white beans and 3 cans of tomato juice. — (Mrs. G. J., Red Deer, Alta.)

A.: This one is not in such



Delightful Danish Pastry Stars

Made by a famous Danish pastry chef? Goodness, no! If you bake at home, you can create these dainty and delectable pastry treats right in your own cosy kitchen... they're *that* easy to make with Fleischmann's Active Dry Yeast! Bake a batch of these scrumptious Danish Pastry Stars tomorrow. They're delicious!

DANISH PASTRY STARS

Measure into bowl
½ cup lukewarm water

Stir in

1 teaspoon granulated sugar

Sprinkle with contents of

1 envelope Fleischmann's
Active Dry Yeast

Let stand 10 minutes, THEN stir well.

Meantime, sift together into bowl

2¾ cups once-sifted all-
purpose flour

2 tablespoons granulated sugar
½ teaspoon salt

Shred on medium shredder

½ pound chilled butter or
margarine

and stir into flour mixture.

Beat well

1 egg

and stir in dissolved yeast.

Make a well in flour mixture and add yeast mixture; combine thoroughly. Chill until firm, about 1 hour. Turn out dough on lightly-floured board or

canvas. Roll out dough to a 15 x 25-inch rectangle; cut into fifteen 5-inch squares. Spread each square thinly with thick raspberry jam.

Fold ½ of square over, then over again.

Cut five slashes along one side of dough to within ⅓ inch of other side. Form into a circle, separating at slashes to form a 6-point star. Place pastries on cookie sheets; chill about ½ hour. Brush with slightly-beaten egg. Bake in a hot oven, 450°, until golden—7 to 10 minutes. When cold, spread stars, if desired, with following icing:

Combine 1 cup once-sifted icing sugar and ⅛ teaspoon vanilla; mix in sufficient milk to make a stiff icing. Yield—15 pastries.



ALWAYS ACTIVE, FAST RISING
KEEPS FRESH FOR WEEKS
NEEDS NO REFRIGERATION



large quantities, but one can multiply each ingredient.

CANNED BAKED BEANS

2 cups navy beans
1/4 lb. salt pork
2 tps. salt
3 tbsps. molasses
3 tps. prepared mustard
2 cups boiling water (from the beans)
12 tbsps. catsup
4 tbsps. brown sugar
1 large onion

Soak beans over night. Put on to boil in same water. Boil until skins break when "blown on", then combine all other ingredients. Bake in oven one hour, then pack into sterile jars. Process for one hour with ten lbs. pressure or in hot-water bath for 3 hours.

Q.: I have 3 unbleached sugar sacks, 32 by 34 inches, and I would welcome suggestions on what I could make these into for a bazaar. — (Mrs. E. P., St. Albert, Alta.)

A.: Children's aprons are very nice with pot holders made from the old scraps. And runners of different types, and how about a clothes-pin bag? All these take nicely to iron-on transfers and bindings of fancy tape.

Q.: I would welcome recipes telling ways in which we can use

up the many yolks after making angel food cakes. (Repeat).

A.: EGG YOLK BREAD CAKE

(Sent in by Mrs. H. R., Hanley, Sask.)

9 egg yolks
3/4 cup sugar
1 tsp. each of nutmeg, cinnamon and allspice
1/2 tsp. salt
2 tps. baking powder
7 cups cream
1 cup currants
1 cup raisins
1/2 cup mixed peel
1/2 cup nuts
About 2 1/2 cups flour

Put egg yolks in bowl, add sugar, salt and spices and whip until light in color. Then add cream and fruits and flour. Bake in moderately slow oven for one hour. When cold, wrap in waxed paper and leave for 24 hours, then slice and spread with butter.

Beat 11 or 12 egg yolks with 1/2 cup water for 15 minutes, or until stiff and lemon colored. Then add one cup sugar. Beat for one minute. Fold in these:

1 1/2 cups cake flour
1/2 tsp. baking powder
1/2 tsp. cream of tartar
1/2 tsp. salt
2 tps. lemon extract.

Bake 1 1/4 hours in ungreased tube pan at 325° F. Invert until cool. Mrs. H. suggests putting orange icing on this.

Q.: What to do for tainted meat from the animal consuming stinkweed. (Repeat.)

A.: Mrs. J. R., Edam, Sask., tells us that if you cut up meat in small pieces and let air the taste will gradually lessen. Also she suggests that you use it for corned beef. The longer it stays frozen, the less this taste is noticed.

NOTE:—Aunt Sal cannot handle any more questions. She will try to clear off all the questions she now has on hand, so some of you will be hearing from her from time to time.

Her home is her castle

THE Job of a District Home Economist can often take a person to some strange places.

Jean Steckler, of Kitchener, Ontario, is moving into a fourteenth century castle on the coast of Fhana, about 100 miles from Accra, where she will be carrying out the duties of a home economist with the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. Working out of her castle headquarters, she will train and supervise workers, teach nutrition and child care, and advise on food and hygiene.

Investment study

A NOVEL type of course — a "mail-order" feature — was announced recently by the Adult Education Service, a special service within the Extension Department of the University of Saskatchewan. It is a home-study course in "How to Invest Your Money in Bonds and Shares." The cost is \$12.00, including the materials required.

The materials for study are mailed by the extension department to the subscribing student at periodic intervals; but, unlike a correspondence course, there is no material which must be returned by the student.

The purpose of the course is to extend, among the general public, knowledge and understanding of investment principles and procedures.

Farm fires appalling

FIRE destroyed or damaged 243 farm dwellings at a loss of \$277,000 in Saskatchewan last year as well as 81 outbuildings valued at \$115,000, reports the deputy fire commissioner.

Faulty chimneys and flues, failure of electrical wiring and children playing with matches were all named as serious causes of fire. Inflammable liquids such as gasoline rated high as a fire hazard as well as being the number one fire killer. Fires from lightning did \$57,000 damage.

The first rule in farm fire prevention, the deputy commissioner said, was never to leave children alone. Keep gasoline out of buildings and never use it to quicken a fire.

Grass and stubble fires burn

down many farm buildings unless a good fire-guard is plowed to protect buildings. Don't burn stubble. Rubbish cleaned out of buildings may prevent a fire.

Mr. Cameron suggested having a water supply handy and hanging a five-gallon, water-type extinguisher in the house where it will be handy. All extinguishers are underwriter-approved. Lightning rods should be installed on house and barn as a further precaution.

New idea — milk bags!

A dairy co-op in Portland, Oregon, has gone one step further than the bulk tank method of shipping milk. It is transporting its milk in large polyethylene-lined bags. In a recent successful test, over 2,500 gallons of bulk milk — weighing 20,000 pounds — were shipped nearly 200 miles.

The advantages claimed are in the efficient use of trucking facilities. Tank trucks must now make one way of the trip empty each time they deliver milk. Whereas a regular truck can roll the bag into a compact bundle when it is empty, to leave room for a pay-load on the other run of the trip.

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You get all three with
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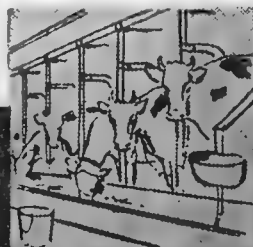
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There'll be Lynx meat in the stew pot tonight, — and a welcome change from the everlasting menu of moose, deer and pemmican.

Lynx lore

by F. A. Twilley

AS LONG ago as 150 years, Daniel Harmon, a trader in the employ of the North-West Company, remarked on the plentitude of game in the Swan River Valley, he having lived here for five years and near starvation part of the time as his Indians would not always hunt for him.

He mentioned the lynx in particular as being plentiful on account of the number of small animals on which it preyed for a living.

Of all animals, the lynx is the easiest to shoot not being overstocked with brains. In meeting danger they act just as an ordinary cat would, taking a couple of short runs and climbing the nearest tree instead of turning about and making itself scarce as any other animal would do.

No glory in shooting a sitting duck and to shoot a lynx crouching among the branches of a tree is the poorest of poor sport, giving the animal no chance whatever of escape. How, then, to go about it?

How much more sporting it would have been if these two fellows in the picture had taken along a bag, and on treeing a lynx, had proceeded in the proper manner. One of them to climb the tree and grab the animal by the tail and fling it down to his companion waiting below with the open bag. Tricky work, of course, but with success well worth the effort.

It is true, of course, that the tail of a lynx is only about an

inch and a half long, not much to get a hold on, but this only makes the feat that much more praise-worthy. (The bag, of course, must be a stout one, otherwise the animal is more than likely to claw its way out and escape. Whence the origin of the term "The missing lynx.")

Early traders and even men of today have remarked on the use of the flesh of the lynx as food, claiming it to be a welcome change from the moose, deer, and the everlasting pemmican. There seems to be no reason why it should not taste good. It makes one's mouth water to think about it.

What did it taste like? I am given to understand that a person, not being aware of what he was eating, would not be able to distinguish it from that of the domestic variety.

Hail claims

THE Hail Insurance Board is carrying part of the strain of costly hail damage. According to Mr. G. Elder, Alberta's Hail Insurance Board will have paid out between \$515,000 and \$525,000 by the time all claims are settled up this year. Even though damage from hail was not quite as severe this year as usual, one storm which cut through Claresholm, Carmangay and Vauxhall to the Saskatchewan border, resulted in some two-thirds of the total value of all claims.

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sell them all*

Buy Alpha products from your favorite Food Store and support Another Alberta Industry.



ITALY has recently opened a **SPAGHETTI MUSEUM** in the centre of Pontedassio, above the Italian Riviera, which contains not only a large collection of photographs, drawings and documents tracing every aspect of this most Italian of all dishes, but also a complete section devoted to the serious technique of spaghetti eating. It illustrates the right and wrong way of twirling the long strands round the fork without leaving any loose ends — an art which baffles most non-Italians.

EGYPT has bartered some of

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RUPTURE!

Rupture-Gird makes you more comfortable two ways — in body, because no pressure grips you — in mind, because rupture feels so safely supported! Rupture-Gird is suspended from the waist. Double pad of firm molded foam rubber holds rupture like a pair of hands — moves with body, no matter how sharply you move. Washable; adjustable as trouser-belt. 30-day trial; money-back guarantee. Order today — \$9.95 postpaid — just give waist measure.



PIPER BRACE (Canada), Dept. FR-118W,
242 McGill College Ave., Montreal 2, Que.

its **COTTON** crop for a small amount of **DURUM WHEAT** from **SPAIN**.

In the town of Ayase, **JAPAN**, a memorial has been put up in the Daihoji Temple to three **MIDDLE WHITE BOARS** which were exported from **BRITAIN** to Japan before World War Two, and from whom over 3,000 progeny each have been registered in Japanese herd books.

PAKISTAN has begun a new crop for the country. The 1957-58 crop year marked Pakistan's first **COMMERCIAL BEET** crop, with a harvest from about 300 acres in West Pakistan.

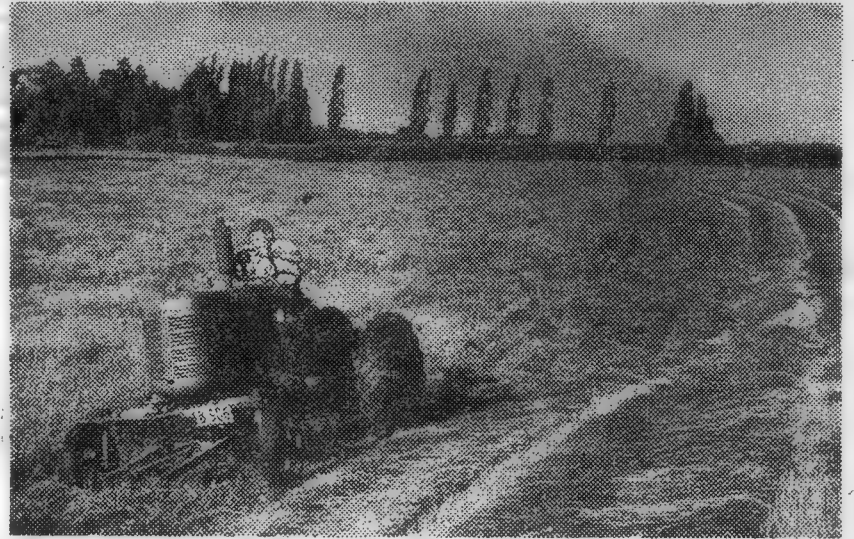
A cow in the **UNITED STATES** has a shorter **MILKING LIFE** than a **NEW ZEALAND** cow. A member of the New Zealand Milk Board says a U.S. cow's life may sometimes be as low as three lactations.

A **FRUIT-BY-WIRE** scheme has been started by a firm in Exeter, **ENGLAND**, which will enable customers to walk into a shop and order a basket of fruit to be delivered anywhere in Britain on any day specified. The scheme is sponsored by fruit retailers.

MILK PIPE-LINES appear to be catching on in **EUROPE**.

ern in all plants with the continuous screw press method or by solvent extraction. The modernization has jumped capacity from 3.9 million tons to 7.5 million tons.

92% of the **WORLD'S RICE** has been grown this year by Asian farmers. **CHINA'S** crop is estimated at 35% of all production and **INDIA'S** 20%. Drought reduced all rice crops in the far East except Communist China, Japan and Korea. In **WESTERN EUROPE**, the rice harvest this season is about the same as last season. **ITALY'S** acreage and production were cut sharply, but this was offset by gains in **FRANCE**, **SPAIN** and **GREECE**. **AFRICAN** production contained its steady gains but production in



Good fodder and plenty of it is the secret of **NEW ZEALAND** dairy farming success. The hay and ensilage which this young New Zealand farmer is cutting have helped produce that country's dairy product surplus to an already crowded market. The government is now considering a plan to divert 10% of its **MILK OUTPUT** to calves. It is hoped this would make **VEAL CALVES** heavier for market and reduce dairy exports by a corresponding 10%.

The **FRENCH** Ministry of Agriculture has announced the establishing of a third polyethylene pipe-line to carry milk from the pastures of the high **ALPINE** areas in **SAVOY** down to the lowlands of Southeastern France. The first experiments along this line were tried in **SWITZERLAND**. The plastic has been considered an improvement over metallic tubing and permits below-ground cooling en route.

WEST GERMANY has signed a **TRADE AGREEMENT** with the **SOVIET UNION** whereby Russia will ship 150,000 metric tons of feed grains to West Germany through the end of this year, and negotiations are now underway for shipments in the period 1959-60. The bulk of the shipments are expected to be **CORN**.

RUSSIA has almost doubled its oilseed-crushing industry since the end of the second World War.

In 1941 Russia had 139 **OIL-SEED-CRUSHING MILLS** based mainly on hydraulic presses. Today Russia has increased this slightly to 146 mills, but gone completely mod-

both **NORTH** and **SOUTH AMERICA** declined. This season, U.S. rice acreage was 47% below the 1954 level.

TURKEY, a former **BEAN** exporter, continues to prohibit bean imports even though current supplies are not sufficient to fill the country's needs.

An increased demand for beans is caused by shortages of meat and dairy products, and has drained bean supplies and tripled prices in the past three years. Currently, **SUGAR BEETS**, have competed with beans for the land. Eleven new sugar factories have sprung up in the beet-growing area. At one time Turkey furnished large quantities of beans to **WESTERN EUROPE**.

THE WORKING DAY of **AMERICAN** farmers is getting shorter. Statisticians report that farmers averaged 10.7 hours of work per day last year. The previous year they worked 11.2 hours per day average.

WEST GERMANY has published the second **IMPORT TENDER FOR RICE** from U.S. and **CANADIAN** trade sources. Imports under German customs

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supervision will include three types of rice: (1) rough rice; (2) unpolished brown rice; (3) broken rice (polished or unpolished) for making starch, a flour and soup products.

Dr. J. G. Hawkes, of the botany department of Birmingham University, is on a four-month visit to CENTRAL AMERICA to COLLECT WILD SPECIES OF POTATO, resistant to diseases which attack the cultivated variety in BRITAIN.

A RUSSIAN scientist has come up with an idea to change the WORLD'S CLIMATE and turn 750 million acres of tundra into rich pasture and fertile farm land. He thinks this can be done by warming up the North Pole region by building a 43-mile dam across the Bering Straits from Russia to ALASKA. He says that this will keep cold Pacific currents out of the Arctic seas. It would also lower the level of the Arctic Ocean, thereby speeding the inflow of warm Gulf Stream currents, to warm up Siberia and Alaska.

SWEDEN'S FARM POPULATION has dropped by half a million since the 1930's. Today, there are only an estimated 300,000 farm units in Sweden.

The PAPAL FARM, 15 miles from ROME, is to be stocked with ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, as a primary effort to-

wards remedying the lack of beef cattle in ITALY.

BRAZIL, normally not a large BEAN EXPORTER, had a 1957 crop of about 32 million bags—the third largest ever recorded. Since Brazilians eat about 30 million bags of beans a year, the country has a surplus and recently exported 77,000 bags of black beans — 55,000 to CUBA and 22,000 to VENEZUELA.

More than 200 BELTED GALLOWAYS CROSSED Ayrshires have been produced by Mr. W. G. Waddell, a BRITISH stockman in Warwickshire. He says that they are "grand cattle," and that there is a big demand for his animals from butchers who want evenly marbled meat.

SOUTH AFRICA'S Citrus Board has increased taxes on CITRUS EXPORTS, important earners of foreign exchange for the Union. The basic tax is to cover administration costs of the board and to offset the costs of increased advertising in the UNITED KINGDOM AND EUROPE, where South African citrus fruits compete with UNITED STATES summer citrus fruits.

AUSTRALIA is making trial shipments of RINDLESS CHeddar cheese to the UNITED KINGDOM. The first shipment of 15 tons of 40-pound rectangu-

lar cheeses was packed in a new type of wrapping film which prevents development of the rind. It is expected that NEW ZEALAND will follow suit with some of their own cheese.

GREEN PLASTIC-COATED, CHAIN-LINK FENCING is being produced by a BRITISH firm in the county of Norfolk. The plastic protects the galvanized wire against weather; corrosion cannot occur, and the surface is unaffected by salt or air pollution.

CUBA — UNITED STATE'S best customer for LARD — has bought six per cent more lard during the first months of this year than during a comparable period last year. About 98% was ferried from Florida in railroad cars, packed in Cuba and sold under Cuban brand names.

YUGOSLAVIA has its eyes on the UNITED STATES market for CANNED MEAT. Five Yugoslav meat-processing plants hope to meet U.S. import standards and boost export to that country. At present, BRITAIN is the biggest buyer of Yugoslav canned meat products, buying a total of 3,000 tons in 1957. The SOVIET UNION and WEST GERMANY also are big customers for the Yugoslav canned meat.

An ENGLISH farmer has

taken over his own MARKET-ING problems in an unusual — and successful — way. Mr. R. S. Pearce, in Buckinghamshire, has set up a self-service butcher shop in the local village. He sells only home-produced meat, including lamb and pork, from his own two farms.

More HOGS in FORMOSA. Latest figures show that there are now more than 2 million hogs on the island, an increase of 21% in the past year.

IRAN has added WHEAT AND FLOUR AND BARLEY AND OTHER CEREALS to its list of imports prohibited during the season which ends March 20, 1959. Large domestic crops are believed responsible for the protective ban on imports.



It may be the kidneys

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FOR THE KIDNEYS



35 YEARS SERVICE... to Alberta Farmers

On October 29, the Alberta Wheat Pool marked its 35th year of service to Alberta farmers. It was on that day in 1923 that the original members of the Alberta Wheat Pool commenced marketing their own grain.

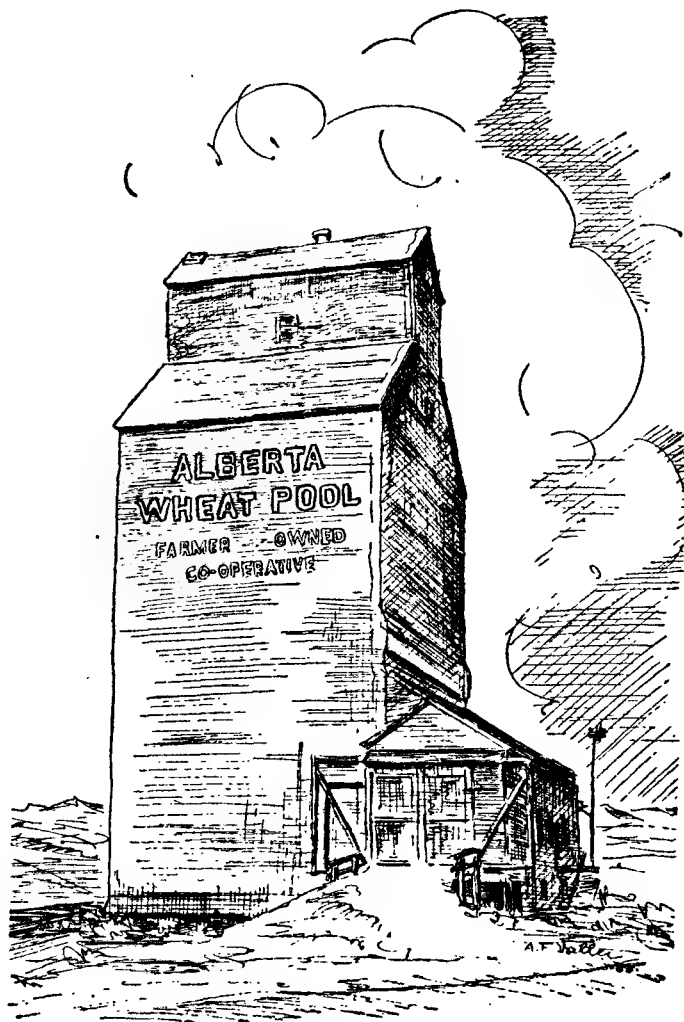
With no elevators, no experience and practically no money, they started a marketing service that was the forerunner of the Canadian Wheat Board. Today, the Pool elevator system is province-wide and includes 535 country elevators, 2 large terminals and a Seed Division.

For 35 years the Alberta Wheat Pool has safeguarded the grain marketing interests of all Alberta grain producers and returned over \$20,000,000 to its members in patronage dividends.

This achievement has been the result of the determination of Alberta farmers to work together for the good of all. If farm people are to retain their place in the economy of the nation, their co-operative efforts must continue into the future with unabating fervor.

Support Pool Elevators at Every Opportunity.

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A.F.A. annual meeting

ALBERTA farmers are reminded to circle a couple of days when they get their 1959 calendars. The Annual Meeting of the Alberta Federation of Agriculture will be held in Edmonton on January 14th and 15th. If you're still not a member by then, you can join up while attending.

Seaside arrowgrass is poisonous

THERE are 60 or more plants growing in the Canadian Prairies which are said to be poisonous to livestock. Most are so rare, report the Swift Current Experimental Farm, that they are of little consequence, but some are quite common and cause losses regularly.

Seaside arrowgrass is one which has caused cattle losses in recent years. It grows in saline marshes and its stands have increased during the past wetter-than-average seasons. It has pulpy leaves and an upright flower stalk. Its leaves have a marked salty taste. Small amounts can be eaten by cattle without any apparent ill effect, and thus sparse stands seldom cause losses. However, if dense stands occur cattle often eat sufficient to cause their death. The symptoms of poisoning are abnormal breathing, trembling, staggering, convulsions, and quick death. A corn syrup

drench has been used successfully as an antidote, and is the most commonly recommended home remedy. A safeguard against seaside arrowgrass poisoning is a supply of salt distributed throughout a pasture.

During the last four years about 50 per cent of the suspected plant-poisoning deaths investigated have been charged to seaside arrowgrass. Other deaths have been attributed to larkspurs, death camas and water hemlock. In addition, a few cases of cattle deaths, apparently caused by poisoning, have been charged to carelessness. Broken car batteries, battered paint tins and poison con-

tainers have been found where cattle could lick them, and thus assimilate poisonous substances.

Stockmen who are interested in obtaining more information about seaside arrowgrass and other poisonous plants, should write their nearest Experimental Farm for the bulletin, "Poison-Plants of the Canadian Prairies."

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All answers mailed to Box 620, Calgary, by the end of November will be placed in a churn. Under the supervision of the Company's Auditors, the first correct answer drawn will receive the big cash prize of \$500.00. This will be followed by the drawing of 12 OTHER WINNERS.

Winners' names will be published in the **FARM AND RANCH REVIEW** and at the same time, the prize money will be promptly mailed.

Can you use \$500.00 in cash, or any of the other cash prizes? Someone has to win and it might as well be you. Your friends will receive a real bargain too . . . the **FARM AND RANCH REVIEW** regularly for the next ten years — **THE BEST BUY IN THE FARM PAPER FIELD.**

— ENTER OFTEN! —

Remit the subscriber's payment by postal note, money order, or by cash along with his signature and address direct to **FARM AND RANCH REVIEW**, Box 620, Calgary, Alta. **EXTRA ENTRIES MAY BE ATTACHED ON A SEPARATE SHEET.**

QUESTION: WHO IS THE FINANCE MINISTER OF CANADA?

MY ANSWER :

MY NAME AND ADDRESS :

Enclosed please find \$1.00 for a full ten years' subscription to **THE FARM AND RANCH REVIEW**, which I have sold to :—

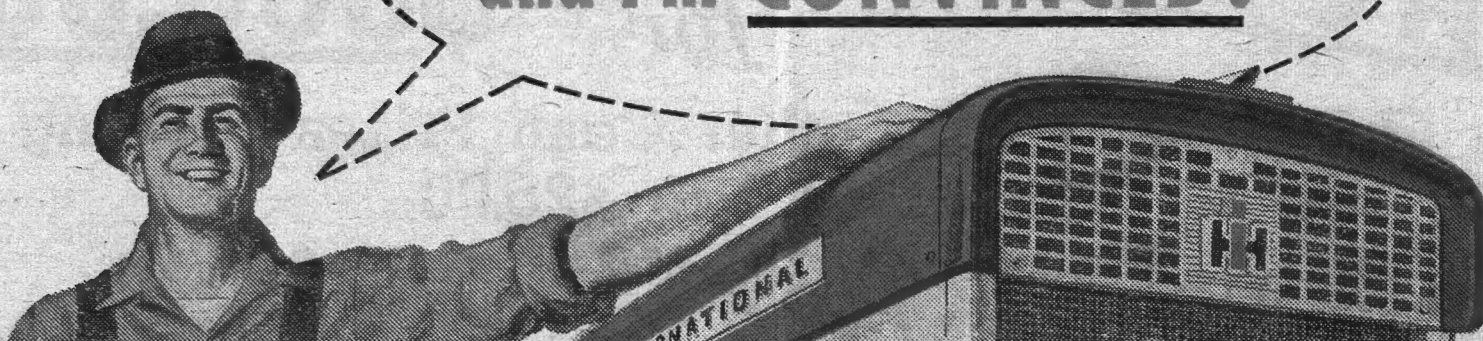
NAME OF SUBSCRIBER (print clearly)

SIGNATURE OF NEW SUBSCRIBER

ADDRESS

PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER : NEW or RENEWAL

"I've tested them all—
and I'm **CONVINCED!**"



"The new INTERNATIONAL 560 out-values every other tractor in its class!"

"I'm a western farmer just like you—and I know what I need in a tractor.

"First off, I need *power*—and this smooth 6-cylinder 560 has power to spare. What's more, the multi-range of power gives me the brawn for the biggest jobs and small-tractor economy on the light jobs. They call it the 'New World of Power' and I can understand why—I've never seen anything like it!

"Yes, the 560 has all the power I can use—and all the power is put to use. *That means real fuel economy*—and that's a *must* with me!

"I really go for the ease of handling. The 560 actually steers like a car! I'll be able to keep on working longer when the work

just *has* to be done! The comfort of the seat will be a blessing too.

"Torque Amplifier is another big feature with me. It gives me up to 45 per cent more pull by just pulling a lever—without losing time by shifting gears.

"The name 'International' on the hood is the clincher for me. I've been farming with IH for years—and I know that my new 560 will give me new-tractor performance for years to come.

"But don't take *my* word for it. Ask your IH dealer to put the 560 through its paces for you. *Then you* be the judge!"

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED, HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Farm Tractors and Equipment • Motor Trucks • Crawler Tractors • Construction and Commercial Equipment

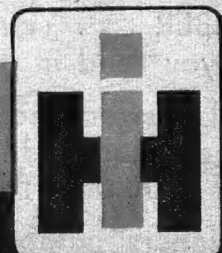
A NEW WORLD OF POWER FOR THE WEST

The most complete range of tractors... to do every farming job best!



35-824

INTERNATIONAL 560





EX LIBRIS
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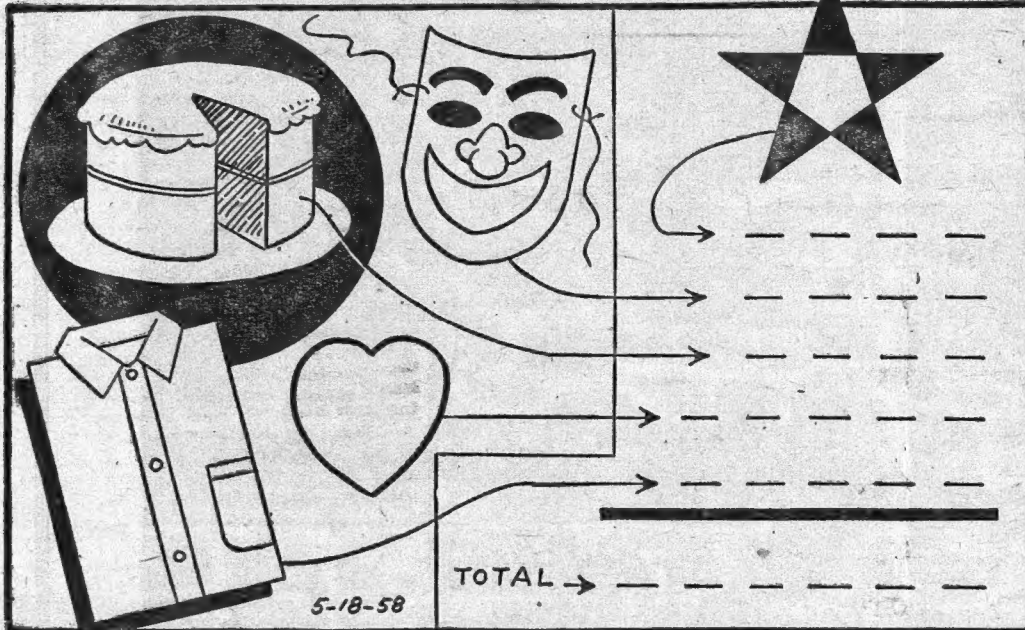
FUNLAND

THE FAMILY

ARITHMETRICKS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 3 1 2 7 8 9

EACH OF THE ABOVE LETTERS IS REPRESENTED BY THE NUMBERS UNDER IT. GUESS THE NAMES OF THE FIVE PICTURES AND WRITE THE CODE NUMBERS ON THE LINES AS INDICATED. ... ADD THEM TO SEE IF YOU CAN ARRIVE AT THE CORRECT SOLUTION.



9301, 5098, 7086, 46013 AND 94213 ADD TO 161711

TOTS TEST

ASK THE CHILD TO DRAW A PENCIL LINE TO CONNECT EACH PAIR OF THINGS THAT BELONG TOGETHER.

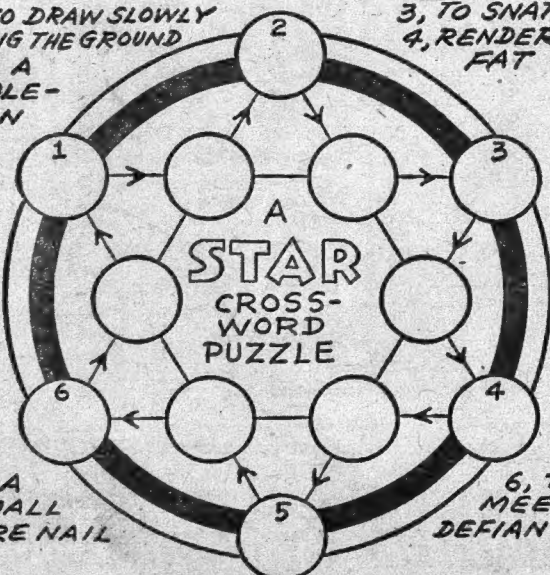
85-18-5



ANSWER: BABY AND BOTTLE, BAT AND BALL, BIRD AND NEST, BOAT AND OARS, KNIFE AND FORK, LAMP AND BULB, LOCK AND KEY

1, TO DRAW SLOWLY ALONG THE GROUND
2, A NOBLE-MAN

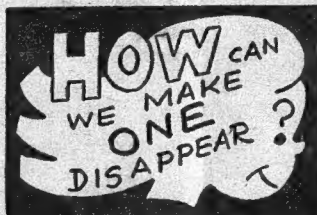
3, TO SNATCH
4, RENDERED FAT



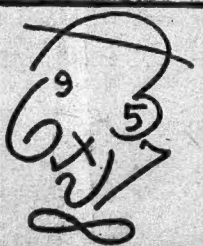
5, A SMALL WIRE NAIL

6, TO MEET DEFIANTLY

SOLUTION: 1, DRAG, 2, EARL, 3, GRAB, 4, LARD, 5, BRAD, 6, DARE



KIDS: DRAW ME BY USING THE NINE DIGITS



SEVEN

AS WE KNOW, IS AN ODD NUMBER.

HOW CAN WE CHANGE IT?

CROSS OUT THE "S" TO MAKE IT EVEN.

